The New-York Times.

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THE LOSS OF THE CENTRAL AMERICA.

CORRECTED LISTS OF SAVED AND LOST.

Known to have been Rescued, One Hundred and Eighty-Two.

Known to Have Been on Board and Supposed Lost, Two Hundred and Thirty.

Theories of the Cause of her Sinking.

More Statements from the Chief-Engineer.

HE CLAIMS TO HAVE OBEYED ORDERS.

OTHER INTERESTING STATEMENTS

Rumored Safety of Lieut. Herndon.

There was no abatement in the general desire to obtain all possible information in relation to the sinking of the steamship *Central America*, and the safety or probable death of those who were on board. All who were rescued by the bark *Ellen* or the brig *Marine* are now known. Until yesterday the impression was strong that when the number saved by those vessels should be known, we should have the sum total of the unfortunate passengers on board, who had escaped death. But subsequent statements of facts, and opinions of several gentlemen entitled to consideration, would seem to at least warrant a hope, that some of those who went down with the steamer and were known to have been alive upon the waters several hours afterwards, may have been rescued by the schooner that was spoken and promised assistance. It is held that she might have been unable to "round to" at the time, but that knowing something of the terrible nature of the disaster, her commander would not fail to return to the scene of suffering and render all the assistance possible. This belief or hope is strengthened by the statements of the rescued, who are sure they saw lights in the locality of the wreck, during the succeeding night. It is a peculiarity of this case, that no official list of those who were on board can be had until the arrival of the next steamer from California—a peculiarity that causes great anxiety to many who if the names of the passengers were known, might have no individual occasion for sorrow. All the names that can be given as having been on board, with any assurance that they are correct, are published below—both of the saved and of those who are known to have been on board, and supposed to be lost. The latter list (by far the most difficult to make up) has been prepared with great care. Not a single name is published without the authority of some one or more of the rescued who knew the person to have been a passenger. The list thus far show the following totals:

Rescued 182

Known to have been on board and supposed to be lost 230

THE ARRIVAL OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER.

Aside from the public interest in relation to the safety of the passengers, the arrival of Mr. ASHBY, late Chief Engineer of the *Central America*, caused the most excitement during yesterday. There was a commendable strong desire to hear what he would say in answer to the many-tongued charges made against him. He arrived by the early train from Philadelphia, and proceeded to his residence in Ninth-avenue, but shortly returned to the office of the Steamship Company, where he had an interview with some of the members, and told his story, which had the effect of relieving in some measure the reputation he has long held for ability as an officer. He is much grieved at the impression which prevails relative to his conduct during the trying scenes before the vessel foundered, and says he can fully prove that he obeyed implicitly the directions given him by Captain HERNDON when he left the steamer for the brig. He says he besought the boats' crews to return to the rescue of the passengers. He offered them money to do so, and finding these means ineffectual *he drew his knife to enforce obedience to his orders*, but was restrained by the Captain of the brig. Under these circumstances he could do no better than remain where he was, for though one of the quarter-masters was ready to go again in the boats, no two men would manage them in such a sea. Mr. ASHBY feels if Capt. HERNDON is safe that he will be entirely exonerated from the charge made against him, and that his conduct will, instead of giving cause for censure, redound to his credit. Chief-Engineer MCCARTY, of the *Golden Gate*, who was one of the rescued by the *Marine*, will also testify to the proper manner in which Mr. ASHBY performed his duties. Mr. ASHBY retired after his interview with the Company, to prepare a written statement of the melancholy occurrence, which he promises to publish. Many sympathizing friends gathered around him, and were foremost in his praise, and asserted their belief that he could entirely clear himself from the odium which has attached to his name. Mr. ASHBY is about 35 years of age, unmarried, but the supporter of a widowed mother and three sisters.

At a late hour last night we were furnished with the following sworn statement from him of the circumstances of the disaster so far as known to him. Although not first in the chronological order of his statements, we give it the preference of position, as it is doubtless the most important of all he has made. It is as follows:

STATEMENT OF GEORGE E. ASHBY, CHIEF-ENGINEER OF THE CENTRAL AMERICA.

We left Havana on the 8th of September at 9.30 A. M.

The engines and boilers of the ship were in perfect order, and worked well up to Friday, the 11th, carrying an average of 15 pounds of steam. Our maximum working power was 20 pounds to the inch, but we seldom ran as high as that even under the most favorable circumstances.

FRIDAY, Sept. 11.—The day commenced with the wind blowing a perfect hurricane from the N. N. E., with some rain. At 9 A. M. I discovered that the ship was making considerable water, more than the ordinarily results from the drippings of different parts of the machinery. I reported this fact to Capt. HERNDON at once, and then started all hands at passing coal into the fire-room in buckets and baskets. Capt. HERNDON, at my request, sent down nearly all the waiters to assist in passing coal. The ship was so listed over to the starboard that our coal barrows were useless for passing coal. We then started the steam Worthington Pump and Bilge Injection, taking steam from the large boilers. This was about 11 o'clock. The water in the ship was then quite hot from being in contact with the boilers, I suppose, and in consequence of her list was all in the starboard bilge. This pump took water and worked freely—still the water gained on us. I then inspected all the pipes and their connections, and found them tight. I also inspected the dead lights, and found them tight. At about 12 o'clock the water overflowed the coal-bunker-doors, both forward and aft, making it impossible for the men to work; the steam from the water putting out nearly all our lamps. I reported to Capt. HERNDON the state of affairs in the engine room, and at once directed the Assistant Engineer to get up steam in the donkey boiler, which was done at once.

At the same time a gang of bailers, consisting of passengers, was organized by Captain HERNDON, and another gang was at work breaking up steerage berths for fuel. At 2 o'clock the fires in the starboard boilers were extinguished by water. Another gang of bailers were then set at work in the after-cabin hatches, and still another in the lower steerage—engineers, men and passengers, all working with a will. The engineers continued working up to 1 o'clock P. M., when they stopped for a few minutes for want of steam. They soon started again with 20 pounds of steam, but, having only the port fires to depend on, the steam was soon used up.

We then commenced firing up with wood, and continued to do so till the water rose so high as to put out all the fires, when the engines stopped. This was between 4 and 5 P. M. The Worthington Pumps, which had been previously worked by steam from the main boilers, were then worked by the donkey boiler, and continued to work till about 8 o'clock, with several stoppages of a few minutes each, which were made necessary to free the feed-pipe of the boiler from obstructions. When the donkey engine finally stopped, the feed-pipe had become so choked up that it was necessary to cut and repair it.

During the night all hands were at work bailing. The rolling of the ship caused a small leak around the starboard shaft, which was stopped with blankets, and a sail wrapped around the shaft outside in the wheel.

SATURDAY, 12th.—Barrels were rigged with a whip and worked in the engine room, and the hatches in other parts of the ship, at hoisting water. Mr. KEEFER, the Second Assistant Engineer, also cut off the escape pipes and rigged them as pumps in the steerage, one of which worked well. Early in the morning steam was again got on the donkey boiler and the pumps worked till the rapidly gaining water submerged them entirely. This was about nine o'clock A. M., and there was then between nine and ten feet of water in the engine room. We were ably assisted all the time by Mr. CHARLES MCCARTY, chief engineer of the steamer *Golden Gate*, who was a passenger with us. The machinery being now entirely useless, the fact was at once reported to Capt. HERNDON, and our whole attention was given to bailing water. I had several consultations with Capt. HERNDON, and Mr. VAN RENSSELAER, the first officer, with regard to the condition of the ship, and everything that was possible was done to relieve her. All the engineer's men, with the crew and passengers, worked constantly and bravely to free the ship from water, but without avail.

About 2 o'clock P. M., as near as I can recollect, a brig bore down upon us, we having a signal of distress flying. She proved to be the brig *Marine*, of Boston, Captain BURT, bound from Cardenas to New-York. Captain HERNDON hailed him and requested him to lay by the steamer and take off the passengers, which he promised to do. We had lost one boat from the davits the previous night, leaving us five. Captain HERNDON ordered the boats lowered as soon as the brig rounded to. Two of them were lowered safely; the third was stove and rendered useless. One man who was lowered in her was rescued with difficulty. The fourth boat was launched from the upper deck safely.

I was requested by Capt. HERNDON to assist in launching the fifth and last boat, a metallic one, which was successfully done, but a heavy sea carried the boat under the lee guard and it was stove and swamped, carrying me down with it. In a short time I regained the ship's deck. The ladies and children were then on deck ready for transportation to the brig, which had then drifted off and was, I think, some two or three miles distant. I then went with Capt. HERNDON to his room. He inquired of me if I was armed? I answered that the only weapon I had was a knife which had been given to me by a passenger in the morning. He then said he would try and borrow for me a pair of pistols, and asked Mr. PAYNE, a passenger, for the loan of his, and would have got them but for the fact that they were in his trunk, and that was under water. The Captain then asked me to assist in transferring the passengers to the brig, and directed me not to let a single man get into one of the boats till after all of the women and children were saved. Only two men attempted to get into the boat at this time; they were both waiters, one colored and the other white. I ordered them away, (perhaps I drew my knife at the same time—think I might have done so,) and they left. In the mean time, the brig had drifted far to the leeward, making it necessary for the boats to be a long time in reaching her. While the boats were gone with the ladies, Captain HERNDON and myself were on the upper deck. The Captain said they ought to have a closer connection with the brig. I said to him that if I could be of any service in any manner, I was at his disposal. He then asked me to go in the next boat, with the three remaining ladies, and as many men as would fill the boat, to the brig, and do all in my power to induce the Captain to bring his vessel nearer to the steamer. When the boat returned, and the passengers were put on board, I got in with them and asked Mr. MCCARTY to go along and assist me. He did so, and I think after the boat had received her full compliment, two other passengers jumped on board just as we were shoving off the steamer. Mr. PAYNE was in this boat with myself and the others. Just as we shoved off, Capt. HERNDON repeated his instructions for me to try and get the brig to come nearer. There were, I think, twelve or thirteen passengers in the boat I left in.

On our way to the brig, a great many seas washed aboard of us, and kept two of us bailing constantly. We arrived safe on board the brig, although the sea was at the time making a clean sweep over her deck. I stated to Captain BURT the orders I had received. He said I could have his boat, but that it was only a yawl, and could not live a minute in such a sea—said he would do all in his power to bring his vessel nearer to the steamer, but he was in a crippled condition, having lost his mainyard, maintopsail and jibboom, and could not work to the windward. While consulting Captain BURT, the boat I came in left for the steamer in charge of the Boatswain, I expressed my determination to return in the next boat, which soon came alongside and put her passengers on board the brig. Her crew at the same time jumped on board the brig, leaving only a quarter-master in each boat that was then alongside the brig. The two quarter-masters were FINLAY FRAZER and DAVID RAYMOND. The boats thumped against the side of the Brig with every sea. I ordered the men into the boats to take me to the steamer, and save as many lives as possible, but they utterly refused. Capt. BURT also tried to make them return to their duty but without avail. I was, therefore, left powerless, and was compelled to remain in the brig. The two boats were dropped astern and bailed out, but one of them broke adrift during the night. At about 12 o'clock (midnight) the boat in charge of the the boatswain returned to the brig in a damaged condition, and without any passengers. He reported having spoken the steamer, and explained his disabled condition to Capt. HERNDON, who told him to keep off. He did keep off, but remained near the steamer till she went down. When he returned to the brig he abandoned the boat, and left her afloat. The brig worked down toward the place of the wreck during the night, but saw no persons in the water, and nothing whatever, except the light of a schooner several miles distant. He also saw the schooner in the morning. She was then just visible.

During the trying hours preceding the total disabling of the steamer's engines I was ably and manfully seconded by all my assistants, every one of whom worked without cessation so long as anything could be done to save the ship.

Inasmuch as erroneous and unjust statements have been made in regard to my conduct upon leaving the steamer and after leaving her, I deem it proper to refer to Mr. PAYNE, Mr. MCCARTY, Judge MUNSON, Captain BURT of the *Marine*, and Mrs. MARVIN, all of whom are familiar with the course I pursued on reaching the brig, and the two first-named of whom heard the orders given to me by Captain HERNDON.

GEORGE E. ASHBY.

The following was made to the reporters during the day:

A STATEMENT FROM THE CHIEF ENGINEER TO THE REPORTERS.

Mr. ASHBY declares emphatically that the reports in relation to his conduct are malicious fabrications, and has demanded a full investigation of the matter. Meanwhile he asks a suspension of public opinion. His statement is as follows:

On Friday morning, in the height of the blow, the engineer discovered that the ship, rolling heavily in the trough of the sea, *had sprung a leak*; reported it to *Capt. HERNDON. Although it has been said that the* sole cause of this catastrophe was attributable to the chief-engineer, under such a terrible imputation, he looks to a simple statement of facts for an ample justification. His first duty was in the engine-room. The usual mode of supplying the coal-bunkers is by wheelbarrows, but in a heavy gale the men are obliged to resort to buckets and baskets. This was done at that time. He had doubled the gangs, but finding that he required more aid, he had made a requisition on Captain HERNDON for the steward's gang, and had received the necessary assistance. *The coal was supplied as fast as it was wanted.* The pumps were worked as soon as the water reached them. The ship had a list, and the water fell on the lee side, and coming in contact with the starboard boiler was heated to a degree almost unbearable. Notwithstanding this all hands endured and labored in the engine-room. The leak increased, and the engineer reported to Capt. H. the necessity to bail, water being in both the forward and aft coal bunkers, and extremely hot. Orders were at once given by Capt. H. for all hands and the passengers to bail. This was done cheerfully, but *the leak gained steadily*, notwithstanding all these efforts. Meantime steam was got up in the donkey boiler, on the upper deck, to work the donkey pumps. *Soon after this the water below extinguished the fire in the starboar boiler, and the machinery ceased to work.*

During the morning the engineer, being informed by the doctor that something was giving way in his room, discovered that the starboard wheel-house and guard had settled several inches, causing an extra leak around the shaft. This was promptly stopped with blankets inside, and outside with a large sail. Reported progress to Capt. HERNDON. By his orders another gang was set to bailing in the lower cabin, and one in the forward steerage, and pork barrels, milk cans, &c., rigged into hoisting buckets, by which 400 gallons of water per minute were thrown out of the ship. In all these proceedings the engineer recognizes efficient service in Mr. MCCARTY, chief engineer of the *Golden Gate*, who was on board, Capt. BADGER, Mr. JOHN V. DOBBIN, and one or two others whose names he does not know.

All hands worked all night at bailing, and in the morning found a perceptible gain on the leak. Obtained wood, consisting of bulk boards and other material from steerage, and as soon as it was possible to start fires, *got up steam in the starboard boiler, and the machinery worked for some time.* At the same time Capt. H. and officers were trying to get the ship before the wind, but failed. They lowered the fore-yard on deck and connected it into a drag, and got it overboard for the purpose of bringing her head to, but without success. Cut away her foremast and got sail on mizzen, but it was blown away. At last got canvas and mizzen rigging. At this time the ship laid over so much that Capt. HERNDON, with the engineer, had to crawl along the decks to reach the after pumps *for inspection.* Everything that experience could suggest, or the extremity of their condition devise, was discussed by Capt. HERNDON, the mates and engineer. *The fires were extinguished by the increasing leak*, and early on Saturday it was clear to the experience of all that there was no hope for the ship. In the course of the morning found a severe leak from the deadlights from the strain. This was stopped by blankets. Nothing could be done but bail, and this was kept up all day with spirit and energy, the ladies acting with marked firmness, encouraging the men, and asking if they could be made useful to be put to work.

During the morning the brig *Marine* hove in sight, and early in the afternoon bore down to the ship, passing under her stern. Captain H. spoke her, requesting her to lay by and take passengers, which she consented to do. The engineer was at this time with Capt. H., who then desired him to give his particular attention to the transfer of the ladies and children to the boats.

Captain H. inquired of Mr. ASHBY if he was armed? He replied that he was, with a knife. Captain H. said he would endeavor to obtain pistols, one for himself and one for Mr. A. This was for protection against any interference while insisting upon precedence to ladies and children. Three boats were got afloat, one put in charge of the boatswain, and the other two each in charge of a quartermaster. Capt. H. ordered the engineer not to suffer a single male passenger to leave in the boats until the ladies and children were transferred, and he believes this order was strictly carried out.

The ladies and children were put into the boats and at this time the brig had drifted good three miles to leeward. Each boat was furnished with three or four oarsmen, and pulled as rapidly as possible to the brig through a very heavy sea. No accident happened, and the three boats safely deposited their passengers on board the brig. The boats returned, and two of them were again filled with ladies and children. During the first trip of the boats, Captain H., in conversation with the engineer, expressed his great regret that the brig was so distant, and feared that, unless she could be brought nearer, all the passengers could not possibly be got on board. Mr. ASHBY then remarked that if he could be of any service in any way Captain HERNDON should command him. The captain then directed him to go with the next boat, visit the brig, and urge the master, by any inducement whatsoever, to get his vessel up nearer the ship, and also to secure the use of any boat he might have that could be made fit for use.

On the return of the boatswain's boat the last three ladies (steerage passengers) were put on board, and the engineer, with Mr. PAYNE, Mr. MCCARTY, Chief Engineer of the *Golden Gate*, and one or two others who sprang into the boat, pushed off for the brig. One of these persons jumped from the upper-deck upon the engineer's shoulder; the latter grasped him by the throat and drew his knife, menacing him and others who might follow. They then pushed off, Captain HERNDON reiterating his orders to the engineer from the deck, and desiring him again to do all in his power to get the brig up to the ship, and to obtain more boat-service. The engineer is confident these orders were distinctly heard by others. The statements of others confirm the fact.

Upon arriving on board the *Marine*, Mr. ASHBY at once applied to the master, Captain BURT, urging him to make sail for the ship, and then for the first time learned that the brig had lost her main yard and could not carry any more canvass than she had upon her. He then asked for the use of the brig's boat, and was informed that it was in a condition unfit for use, and would not live five minutes in such a sea. Whilst conversing with the master, the boatswain again left for the ship, and Mr. ASHBY then called upon the seamen who had come from the ship to man one of the boats with him and return for passengers. This they positively refused to do, declaring that the ship would go down before they could get to her. One man only offered to go with the engineer, but it was impossible in such a sea to manage the boat. It turned out as the seamen had said, for the ship went down soon after the boatswain's boat reached her. Such is Mr. ASHBY's statement, and it is certainly plausible and consistent, and he refers confidently to Captain BURT, of the *Marine*, to substantiate what he says of his efforts to induce the crew to man the boats and return with him. He was left powerless, and had no alternative but to remain on the *Marine*.

STATEMENT OF JOHN BLACK, THE BOATSWAIN.

JOHN BLACK, a boatswain of the *Central America*, states that he was in charge of a life-boat with the third mate. Left the brig on my third trip back to the steamer about 7 o'clock P. M. Reached the steamer a few minutes before 8 o'clock. Was hailed by Capt. HERNDON and Mr. FRAZER, second officer. Told them the boat was stove and leaking, and Capt. HERNDON told me to keep off about a hundred yards. Did so until the steamer sunk. Saw the last rocket fired horizontally, and fifteen minutes later the ship went down, amid the cries of all on board. This was about 8¼ o'clock. As I was approaching the steamer, I saw a fore-and-aft schooner rounding her stern and crossing her bow. Could not see her name, or learn whether she rescued any from the steamer, as the sea was running high and crosswise.

The following was written by Mr. ASHBY soon after he arrived in Norfolk and learned the nature of the charges against him:

STATEMENT:

PORTSMOUTH, Va., Saturday, Sept. 19, 1857.

To the Editor of the Transcript:

Erroneous statements having gone forth in connection with the disaster to the steamer *Central America* as to my conduct as Chief Engineer, I desire to correct them through the medium of your paper and place my conduct before the public in its proper light. It has been alleged that the loss of the steamer is solely attributable to my neglect of duty in permitting the fires of the engines to unnecessarily go out, and thus rendering the vessel unmanageable. The statement is entirely false. The fact is that the steamer filled with water so rapidly from leaks and the boisterous character of the sea that the fires could not be kept up, though every remedy which suggested itself was employed for the purpose.

Another statement is, that I acted prematurely and unadvisedly in quitting the steamer. This assertion is equally false with the first. After consultation with the Commander, Captain HERNDON, and the First officer of the ship, Mr. CHARLES VAN RENSSELAER, it was our unanimous opinion that the *Central America* could not live till midnight of the evening on which she foundered, and the justice of this conclusion is sustained by the fact that, in a much less space of time than predicted the steamer went down.

Previous to the melancholy termination of the struggle, however, and at the solicitation, or rather the direction of Captain HERNDON, I did get one of the ship's boats ready and placed in her all the ladies and children on board the steamer. The brig *Marine* was coming down to the assistance of those in the boats, and after rowing over they were safely placed on the brig.

It was after this, however, that Captain HERNDON saw the necessity of obtaining closer communication with the brig, as also the necessity of having a larger number of boats in which to transfer the passengers from the steamer, and by his direction I left in the next boat from the steamer for the brig to attend to the desired arrangements. On my arrival aboard the brig, I communicated with the Captain, who informed me he would bear down as fast as possible, but that it would necessarily have to be with caution, as he was himself in a disabled condition, having lost his main yard and some sails. Captain BURKE offered the use of his own boat, a yawl, but denounced her as entirely unsafe, that she would not live three minutes in such a sea. In the meantime two boats arrived from the steamer with passengers, and a portion of her crew who, on being placed on board, deserted their conveyances, leaving them alongside of the brig with only one quarter-master in each of the boats. I ordered and entreated the crew to man the boats and return with me to rescue the others, but they positively refused to comply, as all on board the brig can testify. I was thus left powerless, and had no other alternative but to remain on board the *Marine*. *This is a brief but impartial narration of facts*, which will be confirmed as soon as I arrive in New-York, *and a full investigation can be had.* Until this shall occur, it is but just that public opinion should be suspended, as it will vindicate my conduct as an officer and gentleman from the aspersions attempted to be cast upon it.

I am, very respectfully,

GEORGE E. ASHBY,

Late Chief-Engineer of the *Central America*.

RUMORED SAFETY OF CAPTAIN HERNDON.

Captain HERNDON's wife last night received dispatches from the South greatly exciting her hopes for the safety of her husband. Mr. FRAZER, second officer, says he is positive another large number of the saved will yet turn up on board the schooner seen near the steamer on Saturday night.

THE CENTRAL AMERICA—WHAT CAUSED HER TO SINK—VARIOUS THEORIES PROPOUNDED.

There has been no lack of information as to what transpired on board the *Central America after* she sprung aleak, and the water had gained the mastery, putting out the fires and causing the engines to stop. Individual passengers, male and female, have told their several stories of what happened to them, and the part each acted in the fearful scenes which preceded the sinking of the steamer, but these statements, though full of interest in one respect, throw no light upon the *causes* of all the mischief. They were all close observers of what transpired under their own eyes, but for the most part they were neither skilled in nautical affairs, or in the mysteries of the engine department, so that with the absence of testimony from practical and experienced men who were on board, little progress had been made up to yesterday in ascertaining the causes of the disaster. Captain BADGER's account is a clear and practical one as to the rise and progress of the storm and the varying position of the ship in the trying ordeal through which she passed, and this is fully confirmed by the statement of the second officer, Mr. FRAZER. But neither of these persons know anything as to where the source of the leak was until the furnaces had been submerged, and the great motive power of the ship was paralyzed. Then, when the vessel was on her beam ends, every one knew that a large quantity of water came in around the shaft, and this, it appears, was the only place where blankets and other appliances were used to keep the water out.

Various theories are propounded as to the cause and source of the leak. Many of the passengers, as well as seamen, believed that a butt was started by the straining of the ship. It is clear, they say, that the leak must have been somewhere in the bottom of the ship, as the water was over the ceiling before she was hove down on her beam ends. After this occurred, and the vessel was laboring in the trough of the sea, the leak increased very fast. Mr. ROBERTS' theory is that some of the side lights were left open by the passengers, in the different state rooms, and that the great body of water entered through them. He thinks the leakage around the shaft could be only trifling. This idea is not borne out by the fact that large quantities of blankets were used to stop this leak, but they were forced back by the water.

Mr. FRAZER and Captain BADGER are of the opinion that the foremast, after it was cut away, damaged the planking by being forced under and against the ship's bottom. A sea captain, whose judgment in such matters is considered good, thinks the connection pipes were broken. The main pipe, or bilge injection, on a first-class steamer, is from six to ten inches in diameter, by which water is supplied to the boiler from the ocean by means of force-pumps; the opening is through the bottom or bilge of the ship, as the case may be, the pipes being secured by flanges, firmly fastened to the ship's ceiling. A secondary pipe is generally inserted through the side of the ship, below water-line, so that it can be used in case the steamer is ashore, to guard against absorbing mud or sand into the boilers. As these connection pipes are liable to be broken by the heavy laboring of the ship in a gale of wind, thus exposing the vessel to the danger of sinking, modern improvements in steam machinery have supplied a valve for the inside and a gate for the outside of these large openings, either of which can be used in an emergency to shut off the flow of water into the pipe, or, if it be broken, into the ship. There is still another pipe by which water is discharged from the condenser into the sea. On the *Central America*, it is said, there was no means of shutting off the flow of water through these pipes if broken, and the supposition is that one, or possibly both of these pipes may have been broken from their flanges during the heavy straining of the ship. Such an occurrence, however, would be known immediately to the Engineer, as it would soon flood the ship, and stop the flow of water into the boilers.

Mr. ROBERTS says, probably on the statement of the engineer, that the water came down the hatches, passing over the boilers; and gives, in proof of the fact, that it was so hot the men could not work in it, and were thus driven out of the engine-room. Two 11-inch pumps, however, would have freed the ship, in spite of all this, had the engine been kept in motion.

CORRECTED LISTS OF THE SAVED, AND THOSE KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN ON BOARD AND SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN LOST.

THE SAVED.

Allord, Henry, Montreal, Canada East.
Ashby, George A., Chief-Engineer of the *Central America*.
Ayulo, C., Lima, Peru.
Adams, William A., Placer County, Cal.
Athronsahn, Mrs., of Yreka.
Bennet, Louis, child, with Mrs. O'Connor.
Bliss, William, California.
Bassford, Joseph M., California.
Brumwell, Henry, Taswell County, Ill.
Badgeley, Morgan, New-York.
Borew, Lewis, Albany, N. Y.
Bailey, Mrs. Mary, California.
Birch, Mrs. Virginia, San Francisco, Cal.
Bride, Thomas, California.
Brown, Edward, sailor.
Brougham, Frederick, sailor.
Bruyne, George, Ulster County, N. Y.
Black, John, boatswain.
Burt, Hiram.
Badger, Mrs. Jane A.
Brown, Mrs.
Badger, Captain Thomas W.
Brown, Robert T.
Birch, Billy.
Bowley, Mrs.
Bowley, ——, child of the above.
Bowley, ——, child of the above.
Caruthers, Mrs. Eliza J., Placer County, Cal.
Cummin, John, Centreville, Cal.
Clark, J. B., Polk County, Mo.
Chase, Wm., Michigan.
Casdy, R., Arkansas.
Casey, J. M., Arkansas.
Crafts, John N., Maine.
Caldwell, S., New-York.
Childs, Henry H., New-York.
Clark, John, fireman.
Casey, W. J.
Colwell, B. S.
Clark, James, seaman.
Dawson, Lucy, stewardess of *Central America*. (Died going into Norfolk.)
Dwyer, Michael, waiter.
Davidson, John, sailor.
Davis, John, sailor.
Dougherty, Mr., New-York.
Easton, A. J., San Francisco.
Easton, Mrs. Ann M., San Francisco.
Ellis, Mrs. Cinthia, San Francisco.
Ellis, four children of.
Emenis, John, D. D., Oregon City.
Ettorcell, Susan P., stewardess (her husband Charles supposed to be lost.)
Ede, William.
Forrester, J. A., Murship, Cal.
Fryer, Thomas, seaman.
Faileno, J. N., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Fletcher, W. F., Broomfield, Me.
Fredericks, Adolph, San Francisco.
Frazer, James M., 2d officer *Central America*.
Frazier, Finlay, quartermaster.
Frazer, Thomas, New-York.
Fallon, Miss Winifred, San José, Cal.
Fallon, James, brother of the above, aged 3 years.
Fell, Mrs., Siskiyou Co., Cal.
Fell, ——, child of the above.
Fell, ——, do.
Gardiner, Alexander, seaman.
Gallagher, James, seaman, New-York.
Glay, Mr., El Dorado County.
George, John, Cornwall, England.
Geary, William, Jersey, England.
Guencer, Jacob, Watertown.
Garrison, John, Capt. Herndon's servant.
Gaston, A. J., San Francisco.
Harris, Mrs. Jane, San Francisco.
Harris, child of the above.
Hutchinson, Robert, Nevada City, Cal.
Harvey, O., Placerville, California.
Halcon, Henry, Montreal, Canada.
Hartman, Henry, Bremen, Germany.
Hawley, Mrs. Adie, San Francisco.
Howes, Jabez, San Francisco.
Hutchinson, Robert, Fairmont, Va.
Higgins, Edward, seaman.
Hetherington, Henry, fireman.
Holcome, Aaron R., saloon cook, N. Y.
Hardenburgh, Henry, ship's cook, N. Y.
Hawley, Mrs. Adie, San Francisco.
Hawley, ——, child of the above.
Hawley, ——, child of the above.
Hodges, Edward, St. Johns, N. B.
Holland, H.
Hahned, (or Horn,) Mrs. Rosalie, San Francisco.
Hahned, ——, child of the above.
Hahned, ——, child of the above.
Hahned, ——, child of the above.
Hoggs, Edward, Ill.
Inde, William, Wisconsin.
Jackson, James, Missouri.
Jones, Frank, Sacramento.
Jones, John, fireman.
Jackson, William, Quartermaster.
James, John, fireman.
Killedge, Mrs. Olmira, San Francisco.
Kimball, Henry, Sacramento County, and Lawrence County, N. Y.
Keefer, Henry, Second Assistant Engineer, Central American.
Lee, B. M., Pittsburg, Pa.
Lockwood, Mrs. Harriet, San Francisco.
Lockwood, Miss Rose Alice, San Francisco.
Lockwood, Miss Harriet, San Francisco.
Lockwood, Master R. A., San Francisco.
Look, Samuel W., Maine.
Long Robert, Quartermaster of *Central America*.
Lock, C. Y., San Francisco.
Manievo, Oliver P., Grant County, Wis.
Marvin, Mrs. Amanda, Sacramento.
McCarty, Chas., San Francisco, Chief Engineer of the Golden Gate.
Moody, [illegible]
McCune, John R., New-York.
Moore, Edward, Boston.
McNeil, Mrs. Annie, San Francisco.
Munson, Judge A. C., Sacramento.
McNichols, Thomas, (late of Grass Valley, Cal.,) Columbia County, Penn.
McLean, [illegible], seaman.
McCarthy, [illegible], seaman.
McElvane, [illegible]
McKeogh, seaman.
Malone, E. F., Wisconsin.
O'Connor, E. F., Albany, N. Y.
O'Connor, Mrs. Elizabeth, San Francisco.
Osborne, Wm. N., Panama.
Plons, William, Hudson, N. Y.
Priest, Albert, Sacramento.
Pollard, Mrs., California, and 3 children.
Payne, Theodore, Esq., of San Francisco, saved on board the *Marine*. Mr. Payne was among the last to leave the *Central America*. Captain Herndon took his watch from his person, and handed it to Payne, saying, "Give that to my wife; tell her that I am lost, and to keep that in remembrance of me."
Payne, Thomas, Stamford, Conn.
Quemoon, Jacob, Watertown, N. Y.
Rayne, Theodore, San Francisco.
Redding, Mrs. Ann, New-York.
Rich, Augusto, Lima, Peru.
Reid, Charles, New-York.
Ridley, R. H., Maine.
Rummell, Henry, Germany.
Rudwill, Mrs. Mary Ann, Grass Valley, Cal.
Ross, James H., Mahoning County, Ohio.
Rutherford, Douglas, Yuba County, Wis.
Raymond, David, Quartermaster.
Reid, Richard, seaman.
Reid, Frederick, seaman.
Rahan, Mrs. F., Belleville, Ill.
Rockwell, Mrs. Mary Ann.
Small, Mrs. Ann, Newburyport, Mass.
Small, child of the above.
Smith, Miss Ellen, Tuolumne County, Cal.
Swan, Mrs. Mary, Nevada, Cal.
Swan, child of the above.
Shaw, Miss Caroline, Volcano City, Cal.
Schulen, Joseph, Tuolumne County.
Stetson, Julius, Shaw's Flats, Cal. and Kingston, Mass.
Seager, Benj., St. Louis, Mo.
Seegar, Mrs. Mary, Calaveras County, Cal.
Seegar, child of the above.
Seegar, child of the above.
Stewart, Geo., seaman.
Sage, Benjamin, St. Louis.
Sage, wife of the above.
Thomas, Miss Francis A., San Francisco.
Taylor, J. C., Cohoes Falls, N. Y.
Travis, Mrs. Mary Ann, Alvarado, Cal.
Travis, child of the above.
Travis, child of the above.
Thayer, Mrs. E. E., San Francisco.
Thayer, child of the above.
Thayer, child of the above.
Travis, James E., seaman.
Tester, Gitano, Genoa, Italy.
Vose, Charles A., Franklintown, N. H.
Van Hagen, Mrs. H., Nevada, Cal.
Van Hagen, ——, child of the above.
Wells, S. A., Lopelan, Mass.

Total number known to be saved 182

THE SUPPOSED LOST.

The following were known to have been on board the *Central America* at the time she went down, and are supposed to be lost:

Austin, Mr., of Nevada. Mr. Austin was crushed to death between one of the boats and the steamer as he was lowering himself by a rope from the vessel.
Ashville, Mr., passenger.
Allaye, Adolphus, Lima, passenger from Havana.
Allagen, Ricardo, Lima, passenger from Havana.
Birch, Jas. E., (U. S. M. Contractor,) Fall River.
Begamo, Dr., San Francisco.
Bush, Gabriel, baggage master, New-York.
Barnes, William, New-York.
Burke, James, stage line, San Francisco.
Buddington, George, third assistant engineer.
Brown, Fred., seaman.
Bell, Arnold, coal-passer.
Bell, Richard, coal-passer.
Banks, John, seaman.
Brennan, James, seaman.
Breslin, James, waiter.
Blue, John, steerage waiter.
Boyd, Charles H., (boy,) seaman.
Byrnes, William.
Bride, Patrick.
Brown, Mr., (firm of Taft & Co.,) of San Francisco, on his way to England.
Bohse, Mr., New-York.
Bagwell, Mr. Wiley, of Sacramento, formerly of Illinois.
Butler, Patrick, Rhode Island.
Bullie, Peter, Mokelumne Hill, Cal.; going to Montreal.
Burns, William, of New-York.
Bauhauer, Mr., of Penn Valley, Cal. (Wife and child saved by the brig *Marine*.)
Brown, John, waiter.
Booker, Mr., Boston.
Brailey, James, head waiter.
Broderick, David, United States Senator, of California. (It is not certain that this gentleman was on board.)
Bates, Dr. Henry, brother of George A. Bates, of No. 34 Pine-street, late State Treasurer of California.
Colt, Benjamin, Hancock County, Ill.
Carr, Johnson, of Claremont, Marion County, Va., miner.
Cremins, Michael, County of Cork, Ireland.
Cregan, Michael, Hazel Green, Wis.
Cappello, Joseph, Genoa, Italy.
Clark, Joseph, Fourth Assistant-Engineer.
Conklin, Bernard, fireman.
Carr, Patrick, fireman.
Callam, Christopher, coal-passer.
Carroll, Patrick, waiter.
Cam, Robert, fireman.
Clemens, Eli, waiter.
Cassell, Charles, scullion.
Campbell, S. C., of San Francisco, minister.
Coes, George, of San Francisco, minister.
Cottrell, Gordon, of Norwich, Conn.
Clark, Mr. of New-York, brother of W. Y. Clark.
Dobbin, ——, Purser U. S. N., brother of the late Secretary of the Navy, of North Carolina. Mr. Dobbin was in the state-room saloon, quite exhausted by bailing, when the steamer went down.
Darcy, Laurence, of Pennsylvania, on his way home.
Dent, Henry, of New-York City.
Dyer, Captain.
Davison, John, seaman.
Dawney, John, fireman.
Doyle, Edward, fireman.
Davis, Lee Mr.
Denour, John, of Philadelphia.
Donenberg, Henry, of Grass Valley, Cal., was on his way to New-York on business for his brother.
Domecio, Mr., of Genoa, Italy.
Dean, Mr., a son of John Dean, a dry goods merchant, Hartford, Conn.
Dovoner, William, assayer, New-York City.
Davoyesey, John, fireman.
Evans, Patrick, ashman.
Ellis, E., California.
Ell, Oreill, captain's servant.
Ellis, Dr., Ohio, (wife and four children rescued by the brig *Marine*.)
Equerra, Parieul, Valparaiso.
Earl, Elisha Morris, Newark, N. J.
Freeman, John S., waiter.
Flynn, William, fireman's mess-boy.
Fallon, Lawrence, of San José, California.
Fallon, Thomas, formerly of Sharon Co., Conn. (His daughter aged 17, and a son aged 3, were saved.)
Gibbs, Dr., Columbia County, California.
Gale, Geo., son of Mr. Gale, a brewer in New-York.
Gilkie, Charles, farmer, Portland, Me., late of Splicer County, Cal., about 23 years of age.
Gilkie, Jas., brother of the above, 21 years of age. These two young men, both unmarried, had been very successful in business and were returning home without having apprised their friends of their intention, wishing, as they said, to take them by surprise.
Grant, Alexander, fireman.
Gwinn, Patrick, coal-passer.
Gillespie, John, coal-passer.
Gaynor, Bartlett, waiter.
Gillian, Jacob D., barber.
Gilbert, Richard, officers' mess-boy.
Gould, Geo., an artist or daguerreotypist.

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

The Constitutional Convention—Rejection of the Delegates from Anderson and Franklin Counties—Adjournment.

From our Own Correspondent.

Lecompton, K. T., Friday, Sept. 11, 1857.

The Convention met to-day and adjourned till the 19th of October. The object of this adjournment is two-fold; first, to give the various standing committees time to prepare their reports; second, to await the result of the election on the first Monday in October. The proceedings thus far have been purely formal. No question calculated to elicit any serious disagreement of opinion or great brilliancy in debate, has yet been before the body. The only important subject that could [illegible] has been before the Convention, was the application of the irregularly-elected members from Anderson County to seats in the Convention as Delegates. The Committee to whom the matter was referred, made a report yesterday through Judge Elmore, the Chairman, which was made the special order for to-day. That report was accompanied by a resolution recommending the admission of the claimants as Delegates.

The matter was taken up to-day, discussed partially on its merits, but sufficiently to show that the Convention was opposed to the application from Anderson County, and it was laid on the table, with the understanding that it should be disposed of at the first meeting of the Convention after the proposed recess.

This was done, not because the Convention had not fully considered the subject, but because, I dare say, it was considered probable that a direct refusal of the Convention now to admit the gentlemen from Anderson as Delegates might have an unfavorable influence on the fortunes of the party to which the Convention belongs, in the ensuing election. The application was withdrawn.

At the regular hour, the Convention was called to order this morning.

After prayer by the Chaplain, and the reading and approval of the minutes, a Delegate who had not before been in attendance presented himself, took the oath, and was assigned a seat. Fifty-one Delegates were now properly qualified.

The President announced the Standing Committees on the several heads of the Constitution.

That on Slavery is composed of the following gentlemen, whose age, occupation, birth-place and politics I have given as matter of curious information:

Name.	Age.	Occupation.	Birth-place.	Politics.
Hugh M. Moore	45	Lawyer.	Georgia.	Pro-Slavery.
Dan'l Vanderslice	50	Farmer.	Penn.	Pro-Slavery.
J. S. Randolph	33	Steamboatm.	Ky.	Pro-Slavery.
J. H. Danforth	40	Farmer.	Georgia.	Pro-Slavery.
W. S. Wells	45	Farmer.	Virginia.	Pro-Slavery.

The matter of the application of the Anderson delegation was taken up, and the report and resolution of the committee thereon was read.

Mr. Little, of Bourbon, moved that the report and resolution be laid on the table. He stated that the Convention had not had sufficient time to consider the subject.

Mr. Jones, of Johnson, moved as an amendment that the consideration of the report by the Convention be postponed to the first meeting of the Convention after the adjournment.

Mr. Little would accept the amendment if it did not reopen the question for discussion, and to that he was opposed.

Mr. Jenkins had no objection to the gentleman from Anderson County, either politically or personally, but he felt called on to explain the reason for his vote in the affirmative on the postponement. He proceeded to argue that the claimants could not be admitted to seats as delegates in the opinion of many members of the Convention, without a clear, palpable and absolute violation of law, and he wished to satisfy himself on the point. He was proceeding to discuss the question on its merits when—

Mr. J. D. Henderson called him to order.

The Chair decided that Mr. Jenkins was in order.

Mr. Jenkins contended for his right to explain his vote, and asserted that he was not a man afraid of his own shadow, or ashamed to avow his sentiments.

A discussion followed on a point of order, to wit, whether the merits of the question were debatable on the amendment to the motion to lay on the table.

Mr. Jenkins resumed, and repeated the declaration that he was not afraid of his own shadow.

Mr. Henderson again called him to order.

Mr. Jenkins would pass that over. He proceeded to urge on the Convention the propriety of postponing the question, until there was an opportunity given the delegates of consulting with the members of the last Territorial Legislature, who had framed the Convention Act, and knew what was intended by it. If, on such consultation, it should appear that the resolution of the Committee to admit the Anderson delegation was not contrary to the Census and Convention Bill, he would vote for their admission at that time.

Mr. Hugh W. Moore, of Leavenworth, addressed the Convention, on the merits of the question at considerable length. He opposed the resolution warmly, because he was perfectly satisfied that to admit the gentleman from Anderson would be a positive violation of the law of the Territory; and, if they departed from the track marked out by law, there was no foreseeing the difficulties to which they might reduce themselves. The people of the whole Territory had had a knowledge of the Census and Convention laws, and if they failed to comply with the requirements of the laws, the fault was their own. The case of Anderson County, however, he regarded as a misfortune, but it was a misfortune that could not be remedied.

Mr. Henderson, of Leavenworth, indignantly disclaimed any intention to shirk the question, and expressed his hope that the subject would not now be discussed on its merits, as he differed from the Chair in its opinion that the whole question was now before the house.

Judge Elmore would agree to the motion to postpone and hoped a discussion on the merits would be reserved until the question again came up for a vote.

Mr. Boling, of Douglas, was also in favor of the postponement because his mind was not sufficiently made up on the legal questions involved in this matter. A nice question of constitutional construction presented itself before them—a question of legal and political hermeneutics, and it was of the first importance to have time to investigate it as fully as its importance demanded.

Mr. Moore did not know what opinions legal gentlemen might entertain of the question, but he could see but one construction to be placed on a plain and positive act of the Legislature, and by that alone should he be guided.

Mr. Jenkins had read over the resolution to postpone until after the adjournment, and it struck him they were speaking to nothing, as the convention had not yet agreed to adjourn.

Mr. Reid, of Tecumseh, could see no good reason for postponing the matter.

Mr. Jones, of Johnson, in reply to the gentleman from Marshall, (Jenkins,) said that his resolution contained a reference to the adjournment, because it was generally understood among the members that they were going to take a recess.

Mr. Little, of Bourbon, renewed his motion to lay the report and resolution of the committee, and the resolution of the gentleman from Johnson (Jones) on the table.

Judge Elmore asked if it was to be understood that the Convention would take up the subject immediately after recess.

Mr. Little answered in the affirmative.

The motion to lay on the table was put and carried by an overwhelming vote.

Mr. Danforth, of Johnson, presented a statement of his views, dissenting from the report of a majority of the Committee, (of which he is a member,) on the application of the gentleman claiming to be delegates from Anderson, and wished it spread on the minutes. Allowed.

The Chair got leave to correct certain errors in the transcript of the list of standing committees, as presented by him during the morning.

Judge Elmore rose to request, in the name of Mr. Gilpatrick and Mr. Campbell, leave to withdraw from the files of the Convention the certificate of election presented by them from Anderson County.

Mr. Stewart, of Douglas, raised the question whether such leave could be given, as he understood that the certificate formed part of the papers that had been laid on the table.

Judge Elmore said it had not, and at all events, the certificate was the private property of the gentleman by whom it was presented, and the Convention, as it had not acted on it, could not withhold it.

The Chair so decided, and the certificate was returned.

Judge Elmore, from the Committee on Elections, presented a report on the certificate of the gentleman from Franklin, who claimed a seat as a delegate, and from its not containing any evidence that there had been any census, registry or apportionment in that county at all, or any attempt whatever to comply with the law, the report recommended that no action be taken on it save by deciding that the gentleman was not qualified as a delegate.

And so they decided by a unanimous vote.

The question now came up on a motion for an adjournment, and this discussion consumed the remainder of the forenoon session and the whole of the afternoon.

Some were for adjourning till the first week in November, some, to accommodate the reporters, to the second week in October, the earliest period practicable after the election; some were willing to make a compromise and adjourn till the third week in October, and some were for no adjournment at all.

Then there was the question of place. Lecompton being somewhat meagrely supplied with the luxuries of living, strenuous objection was made to meeting there again, and Leavenworth was proposed. Whereupon a warm debate ensued, which was kept up with great spirit and no little fun,—more to make a display before a company of ladies, consisting of the wife and daughter of Governor Shannon and the wife and niece of Col. Young, who had entered just before,—than from any very serious intention on the matter itself.

Some moved to adjourn to Topeka, some to Missouri. Eventually, however, Mr. J. S. Randolph, of Atchison,—a very good fellow, and terrifically border-ruffianish,—informed the members that as the result of extensive personal experience he could state the fact that before it became known that the members were disposed to adjourn to some other place than Lecompton, the whisky was very watery, but since the subject of adjourning somewhere else had been talked of, the spirits had become a great deal harder, and if the improvement was permanent he thought they might manage to get along in Lecompton.

This settled the business.

At a brief afternoon session, after some unimportant business had been transacted, the Convention adjourned till the first Monday in October.

POLITICS, ETC., AT LAWRENCE.

FROM OUR LAWRENCE CORRESPONDENT.

Lawrence, K.T., Monday, Sept. 14.

The Lecompton Convention has adjourned. They were afraid to submit their Constitution to the people before the election. The Free-State men hoped they would be able to meet the issue in October—it is now delayed.

The United States troops have been withdrawn from Lawrence. Colonel Cook, with the 2d Dragoons, is to leave for the Plains in about a week, and Colonel Sumner has been ordered back from the Plains to the Fort.

Active preparations are making for the October election. At the Douglas County Free-State Convention, held on Saturday, Captain Samuel Walker was nominated for Sheriff; Josiah Miller, of Lawrence, for Judge of Probate; and William Yates for Treasurer.

The District Convention meets at Fisk's Precinct to-morrow to nominate candidates for General Assembly. As far as heard from, the Hunker wing of the Free-State Party, who would be in favor of propitiating the Territorial Government, and of which the *Herald of Freedom* may be regarded as the organ, has been defeated, and, without doubt, the candidates nominated will be mostly Topeka-Constitution men. It makes but little difference, however, in my view, for I have no faith in the movement, and believe it will end in a stupendous defeat. A new evidence of it is the District-Attorney, Mr. Weir, has just given a judicial opinion that the *tax qualification was binding*, and would be enforced.

Our market is well supplied with vegetables, and prices are falling. It is very common to see watermelons, weighing from 40 to 65 pounds, selling from 25c. to 35c. The Kansas River is rising, and might be navigated by small boats. A little steamer, named *Minnie Bell*, built this season expressly for this river, is now taking on freight at St. Louis, and will be here in a few days. She draws but nine inches light.

RANDOLPH.

The Burning of the Negro in Tennessee—Rev. Mr. Brownlow's Letter.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The letter in the Times the other day, from Rev. G. W. Brownlow, "a local minister of the Methodist Church, South," and editor of a newspaper, which, as he boasts, obtains a larger patronage in that part of our country in which it is published than any other, is full of grave significance. It is remarkable that it should be associated, as it is in your paper, with the startling intelligence that the officers of the American Tract Society, in view of the threats of a portion of their Southern patrons, have refused to obey the legitimate instructions of those they have religiously undertaken faithfully to serve; not daring to print a few words, even though prepared by pious slaveholders themselves, on the religious duties involved in the relation of master and bond-servant.

Here we have an ordained standard-bearer of one of the largest and most important divisions of the American Church militant—a standard-bearer occupying an especially conspicuous post, enjoying, as he offers evidence, the peculiar respect and confidence of the people of his district, and this district, as you remarked a few days since, unusually conservative in reputation, and especially free from the dangers which are deemed to excuse an occasional disloyalty to justice and to law elsewhere—such a clergyman, so situated, not only offering apologies for the infliction of pagan tortures upon a wretched sinner, in the presence of an excited rabble, and utterly disowning the supremacy of the law, but deliberately proffering arguments to vindicate and recommend still more heathenish and infernal atrocities!

And so sincere and confident of the approval of Christ is this follower of Domitian and Protestant brother of Alva, in the system of ethics by which Christians are constrained from preaching the Gospel in its application to the relations of master and property, that he feels it his duty to undertake a mission to the Northern Churches to reprove its "wicked and rebellious course with regard to Slavery."

Followers of the manly Jesus, meek and lowly for himself, bold and unswerving in his purpose for us, did we need this sarcasm to teach us our duty to the South, our duty to mankind? Did we need this irony to pierce our consciences, to exemplify to us what the Church, as we deem it, of Christ, may be made responsible for before a skeptical world? Did we need this manifestation of the ultimate ideas to which the American Tract Society has been surrendered, to teach us the delinquency to which we have hitherto ministered in our contributions to that Institution?

But my purpose in writing was to call your attention to some circumstances which you seem to have forgotten in your comments upon this extraordinary clerical epistle.

First, the absence of all legal evidence *of the truth* of the Reverend gentleman's justification of the act of burning a fellow-sinner alive, and of his own recommendation of still more Satanic devices of cruelty. The simple facts, according to his own violently prejudiced and evidently distorted understanding of them, are, that in a lone house three mutilated dead bodies are found; that the neighbors form a theory of the causes; that they subsequently find a negro-slave of the deceased family wandering alone in the forest; that they obtain from him, by what means has never been stated, a story which confirms their theory.

The negro, if endowed with natural intelligence, could have been in no doubt that if they believed this story they would put him to death; whether he could imagine by what horrible means, would depend on his previous experience of the private life of the Christian masters of Eastern Tennessee.

But if, knowing the character of his audience, and the consequence to himself which would inevitably follow a confession, he chose to avow the series of crimes—unnecessary and unaccountable as they are, by any possible theory of a sane and deliberately formed plan to accomplish the supposed inducing purpose—what are we to think of the real guiltiness before a respectable human tribunal, of this man's soul, which forms the only ground on which any punishment at all is justified by our Methodist brother?

I have a distinct recollection of a letter published at the time of the occurrence, in which it was stated by one of the people of the vicinity that the negro who was burned to death to satisfy the temper of the mob, excited by a public display of the mutilated dead bodies, appeared to him not to be a man in his right mind, and that his demeanor when fastened to the stake—(*the stake* in the Nineteenth Century and the United States!)—was that of a man unconscious of the horrors of his situation.

I also distinctly recollect seeing an article, copied in your paper some time ago, from this same "Whig" newspaper, in which the same reverend gentleman, who now proposes to make a missionary tour in the North to rebuke the Northern Church for its participation in the guilt of the Abolitionists, distinctly recommended and avowed his readiness and eagerness to take part in lynching any clergyman, or other person, who should dare avow sentiments unfriendly to the institution of Slavery.

However, I agree with you that he would be most welcome here, and, I imagine, by none more so than those who are interested in disseminating a correct idea of the depraving influence of Slavery, and of the duty of the Church of Christ with respect to slaveholders.

A CONSERVATIVE.

AFFAIRS IN VIRGINIA.

From our Own Correspondent.

THE WRECK OF THE CENTRAL AMERICA—NORFOLK, ITS ADVANTAGES AND PROSPECTS—EFFECTS OF THE YELLOW FEVER UPON ITS INTERESTS—THE NATIONAL HOTEL—THE NORFOLK AND PETERSBURG RAILROAD—POLITICS, ETC., ETC.

Norfolk, Va., Saturday, Sept. 19, 1857.

You have doubtless, by this time, full particulars of the loss of the *Central America*, as brought by the brig *Ellen*, which arrived at this port on yesterday, with 49 of the survivors of this awful wreck. The long prevalence of easterly winds in this latitude, prior to the storm of Saturday and Sunday last, averted many calamities of a like character along the Southern coast. For several days before, hundreds of vessels were lying at Hampton Roads awaiting a favorable change in the wind to enable them to get beyond the Capes. But fortunately for them, that change did not come until the storm passed away. The indications of its approach, though somewhat visible, were not sufficiently ominous to cause them to forego an opportunity of getting out. Their stay in the harbor was a matter of necessity, caused by the prevalence of adverse winds, and not the result of any apprehension of a coming storm. It proved a fortunate necessity, for had they ventured out, it is certain that many of them would be inevitably lost. They were generally of the smaller class of vessels, heavily laden, and, therefore, ill adapted to battle against the fury of that disastrous storm.

At no time, probably, are the advantages which this city presents in its harbor accommodations more appreciable than under circumstances such as have recently occurred. The direction of the wind during the prevalence of the late storm was the most unfavorable for vessels lying in the roadstead that it could possibly have come from. Yet not a single vessel of the hundreds which resorted to it for safety suffered to the value of one dollar. I could not help wondering that a harbor possessing such superior advantages could have continued so long in a comparatively dormant condition. Its capacities are vastly above the commercial requirements of this city, and may be said to be made available only as the refuge for vessels of other ports *in transitu*. This is altogether owing to the anti-internal-improvement spirit which has so long prevailed in Virginia. The country hitherto accessible from this city was circumscribed within a very narrow limit as a consequence of the absence of railroad facilities. And even should those facilities exist, they would tend but little towards the commercial advancement of Norfolk while the main lines of improvement in the interior remained unfinished. The ports at the higher points of tidewater, limited as they are in their shipping capacities, are more than adequate to the requirements of the limited trade from the interior; and thus Norfolk is cut off from all the benefits of this trade. It is only when the resources of Virginia are properly developed under the influence of an enlarged and comprehensive system of internal improvements, and her trade swells to a degree disproportioned to the commercial capacities of the ports at the head of tidewater, that this city will become prosperous.

It is generally understood that the system of internal improvements inaugurated a few years ago will go forward vigorously under the auspices of Governor Wise. To acquire the full benefits of this policy it was necessary to establish a conduit by which to carry the products of the interior to this point; and accordingly the people of Norfolk betook themselves to the construction of a railroad from here to Petersburg, between which and the rich regions of southwestern Virginia and Tennessee a connection has recently been established by the southside, Virginia and Tennessee, and Eastern Tennessee by railroads. This road to Petersburg is now nearly completed, and by its completion Norfolk will have consummated that connection with the interior which alone can bring her port advantages into requisition.

Strange as it may appear, I understand that the yellow fever, far from retarding her prospects, have materially benefited them. The old, settled, stand-still population have been supplanted by a more industrious and enterprising class. It was, in fact, a spirit of enterprise that dictated the advent of new settlers after the terrible wreck produced by that awful visitation; and, in furtherance of that spirit, they have pursued their several avocations with an industry and an enterprise that contrasts favorably with the old and ruinous system of business which tended so much to retard the progress of the city previously. I am informed that the greatest possible difference exists between the tone and spirit of business operations now and before the fever. At the latter period all was dull and monotonous, while now there is life and energy visible in every department of business. The bright prospects boded by the active pursuit of the internal-improvement policy which Virginia has recently adopted, imparts new vigor to all branches of trade and industry. The people seem to be preparing for the commercial millenium which is to come upon the completion of the great leading railroad lines in the interior.

To me the indications of improvement are very manifest, when I contrast the appearance of things now with what they were four or five years ago when I visited this place. At that time I stopped at the National Hotel; and if there was any proof necessary to satisfy me of the backward condition of Norfolk in those days, I had it in the manner in which this establishment was conducted. The fare was miserable, while the charges were enormous. Since then it has changed hands, and is now the property of W. L. Watters, Esq., under whose auspices it has been rendered all that the most fastidious could desire. Originally a fine establishment, it has added to it all the modern improvements, while in the manner of its conduct it presents a contrast to the "National Hotel" of 1853 too remote to be instituted. There is, in fact, no comparison between the manner in which it is kept now and then.

The whole talk here, politically, is in reference to the contest between Gov. Wise and Senator Hunter for the United States Senatorship. The former seems to be the choice with the great majority here, though it is questioned whether the delegate elect from this city, Dr. F. Mallory, will vote for him. He is said to have a preference for Hunter, but is prepared, I understand, to yield his personal preference to the popular will, should it be made clearly manifest in favor of Wise. The Doctor is proverbially a man of extraordinary shrewdness and fine business capacity. This will prove the warmest contest ever had in Virginia.

Great numbers of operatives are being daily discharged from the Gosport Navy Yard for want of means to employ them. No sufferings are likely to [illegible] the [illegible] with so much [illegible] and oysters [illegible] this season at Norfolk. [illegible] very desirable place for persons with small [illegible].

The trade with New-York is unusually brisk at this time. The Jamestown and Roanoke steamers come heavily laden for this port and Norfolk each trip.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—Sept. 21.

Before Judge Nelson.

DECISIONS IN EQUITY.

John McCraken vs. James H. Prentice et al.—This was a motion for a preliminary injunction to restrain the defendants from using a process for stiffening hat bodies, for which the plaintiff had obtained a patent. The affidavits of the defendants denied that they were using any such process, or that it was ever used by any one.

Judge Nelson, on hearing the affidavits, came to the conclusion that no case was made out which would warrant a preliminary injunction, and denied the motion.

For complainant, Messrs. Benedict, Burr and Benedict. For defendants, Mr. Van Cott.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Sept. 21.

Before Hon. Judge Russell.

Louis Gamill, a German Jew, who had been indicted for grand larceny, an old offender, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the State Prison.

John Fitzpatrick pleaded guilty to the charge of burglary in the third degree. Sentence, two years at State Prison.

Rachel Selby, a respectable-looking, well-dressed aged woman, pleaded guilty to the charge of passing counterfeit bank bills. Sentence—two years at State Prison.

—— Smith, on a similar charge, and under similar plea, received a similar sentence.

OBSCENE PUBLICATIONS.

Prescott F. Harris was rearrested and brought up for judgment on the charge of being the publisher of the *Broadway Belle*, sentence having been suspended, and Harris having forfeited his bail. Several of the numbers had been forwarded to a ladies' boarding-school some months after the conviction of the prisoner.

Judge Russell said that he intended to punish with the utmost severity all publishers of obscene books. He would defer sentence until Saturday, so as to enable him to judge whether the allegation was true that he had no hand in the dissemination of these publications subsequent to the conviction. The prisoner had forfeited his bail and he should now require $1,000 bail until Saturday. Harris wished the bail to be fixed at $500, but the Judge was inexorable; evidently the object was to ascertain in the interval whether directly or indirectly Harris had any connection with the New-York *Wag*, which had superseded the other sheet.

James Williams was indicted for assault and attempt at robbery. Michael Nugent is an English sailor boy, and came down from Westchester County to Fulton-street the day the attempt was made when asleep or lying down near the dock. Counsel for prisoner admitted the charge of assault. The felonious part of the indictment was not sustained, inasmuch as the boy having his hand in his pocket could not swear that the prisoner succeeded in getting his hand within it. Sentence—one year at the Penitentiary and a fine of $200.

No other cases being ready, the Court adjourned until next day.

BURNING THOSE BOOKS.

At the conclusion of the proceedings Judge Russell informed our reporter that he had directed an order to Mr. Warren, the Police Property Clerk, for the immediate destruction of the "six cartloads of printed filth" now in the Tombs, and from the known character of Mr. Warren—though Judge Russell could not prescribe the *publicity* of such destruction—there is little doubt that it will be done in so public a way as to satisfy all persons that none of them are surreptitiously appropriated.

THE NEVISINK TRAGEDY.

MONMOUTH COUNTY OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Hon. Judges Vredenburgh, Throckmorton, Forman, and Gifford.

SIXTH DAY.

Freehold, N. J., Monday, Sept. 21—10 A. M.

The People vs. James P. Donnelly.—David C. Lent sworn. He became acquainted with Moses in the year 1850; he left him at the Seaview House on Wednesday, July 27; he went to New-York, and returned to the Seaview House on Saturday, Aug. 1, about 4 P. M.; saw Moses after he was laid out; he was buried at the Chapel Hill Cemetery.

Cross-examined—Witness saw Moses in Tennessee in June, 1850; did not see him again until he met him in New-York.

Ellen Hurley was sworn: she lived at the Seaview House on the 1st of August; on that morning she heard a dreadful noise in the entry; the girl that slept with her asked her to go out with her; the noise sounded as if there were two persons in the hall, one trying to get away from the other; it was two or three minutes before she got down stairs; when she got down she saw a dying man with the blood gushing from a wound in the side of his neck; she returned to her own bedroom; Mary Ann Lannan was with her; she heard the knock at her door that morning; she rose twenty minutes after; did not know who was at the door; he looked into the room; she saw the door open.

Cross-examined—She could not tell whether it was a male or female who came to the door; the face of the wounded person in the hall was towards witness as she went down stairs; he was staggering from side to side, and looking all round as if anxious to catch some one; there was a great deal of blood on him and on the floor; it appeared to be running from him, and he had one hand up to his neck trying to staunch it; she did not know who it was at that time; he was undressed; the blood was streaming down his shirt; she descended the stairs to within four steps of the floor; the wounded man might have seen her; all the male servants in the house were in the habit of calling the female servants; they were called sometimes a quarter before five o'clock, sometimes at five.

Francis Bough was placed upon the stand. He lived at the Seaview House on the 1st of August; saw Moses and Donnelly together about six o'clock the night preceding in the office; saw them going up stairs; witness closed the house that evening and opened it next morning; found it as usual in the morning; was in Moses' room that morning about a quarter past five o'clock; did not know whether any one was in there before him; Mr. Smith asked him to go in; witness met Smith in the hall down stairs when he asked him; witness found Moses lying on the bed in room No. 34.

Q.—What did he say?

Objected to by counsel for the defence.

The Court admitted the question, and counsel for the defence excepted.

District-Attorney—What did you ask him? A.—I asked him what the matter was; he said Donnelly had cut his throat; witness left the room soon after.

Cross-examined—Witness went for Munter twice; could not say whether Donnelly went after Munter; witness had reason to believe Donnelly did so; when witness went down stairs from Moses' room he did not see Donnelly in the office, and so supposed he might have gone for Munter; witness went for Munter immediately; he did not find him the first time; he went from the front of the house by way of the plank-walk to the front of Schenck's main building; the buildings were all closed; he passed around the bowling alley because it was in his way; he went to the office; found nobody at the office; the second time he found Mr. Munter; returned part of the way to the Seaview House the first time he went to Schenck's; did not meet Donnelly; witness returned the same way he went on both occasions; witness called Donnelly at about a quarter past five that morning; he answered "Yes," or something to that effect; witness knocked at the door, but did not open it; did not hear him get off the bed; could not tell from the voice whether Donnelly was on the bed; witness then went down the front stairs; Donnelly came down in about five minutes; witness saw him moving around as usual in the office; witness was working around, opening the house; witness did not notice when Donnelly went up stairs, nor how he was dressed; witness arose about 5 o'clock; Mr. Smith called him; he slept in room No. 45, nearly opposite Donnelly's on the left-hand side going from the main to the back building; the window of this room looked out upon the roof of a piazza; Jules Bertholf, the cook, occupied the room directly opposite; witness went to bed the night before about 5 minutes before 12 o'clock, going up the front stairs; there were ventilators over all the doors; witness noticed no light in Donnelly's room; he would probably have seen it if there was any; he heard no voices or noise in Donnelly's room; he did not remember that Moses asked for a light previous to his going up stairs with Donnelly; Donnelly told witness to shut up the house and he would go up to bed; the boarders had all left the lower part of the house; there would have been no difficulty in getting out of the house if any one wanted to that night; Moses and Donnelly seemed to be friendly when they went up stairs; witness was porter at the Seaview House. (To Mr. Dayton)—Witness, after going to to Schenck's the first time, returned as far as the bowling alley of Mr. Thomson, by the plank walk, looking for Munter and thence went a second time back to Schenck's when he met Munter some distance from the main building; witness did not recollect whether Donnelly took any light up stairs with him; there was a light in every hall on every floor; witness had no reason for looking at Donnelly's room to see whether there was a light there; observed no lights in the adjoining room. (To the District-Attorney.)—Witness went up stairs about five minutes after Donnelly did; when witness called Donnelly in the morning he (Donnelly) came out of his room before witness got out of the entry; witness did not know where he went; Donnelly followed witness three or four yards as if going down stairs after him. (To Mr. Bradley.)—Witness went down the front stairs at that time; Donnelly would have gone in that direction in order to go up and call the girls; he had time to go up and call the girls before he went down; the lights in each hall hung from the ceiling near the stairs; there was no other light in the hall of the third story; witness thought there was a tallow candle in the candelabra thus suspended on that night in the third story; could not tell whether it was burning when he went up; it might have been later than eleven o'clock when Moses and Donnelly went up; it might have been more than five minutes after that [illegible] Moses preceded Donnelly [illegible] did not see Moses on the [illegible] call Munter.

Ann [illegible] was sworn, [illegible] that she was the [illegible] Seaview House; saw Donnelly on the morning of Aug. 1, passing her bedroom door going towards the porch; before this she heard a noise coming from the front of the house, third story; the noise seemed to proceed towards the back stairs; she thought she heard some one fall on the floor; she heard the sound of a footstep running towards the back stairs; she went to see who it was; Donnelly passed the door of her room, No. 28; Mr. Smith asked him what the matter was, several times; she was alarmed, and ran on to the porch and asked him what the matter was; he gave her no answer; he then answered her husband, "He's dead, he's dead;" Smith asked "who?" Donnelly said he didn't know; she told her husband she thought there was something wrong with Donnelly—to keep away from him; he trembled and seemed excited; Mr. Smith then run up stairs; witness was not dressed; she went into her room to get a cloak; she reached towards a hook by the window to get it and saw Donnelly walking back and forth on the porch; she heard some girl up stairs saying "Mr. Smith, Mr. Smith, come here, there's a man bleeding in the hall;" Smith soon came down the front stairs and came towards her; she asked what the matter was; he said there was some one up stairs with his throat cut; Mrs. Bradford and other ladies along the hall opened their doors and asked what the matter was; witness returned to her room and dressed; she then went up stairs and found some of the girls and some of the boys there; Donnelly was not there; she did not know whether she went into Moses' room before Connery came; when she first went in Moses was lying on the bed; he looked at her and said, "Oh Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Smith, I'm sorry;" she said, "I'm sorry too, what is the matter?" he said Donnelly had cut his throat; she said "It ain't possible; I could hardly believe that Mr. Donnelly would do such a thing;" she told him he better think if ever he might be mistaken; he said he was certain, that he was awakened by Donnelly's stabbing him in the throat; he jumped up and ran after him, and chased him towards the back stairs; she told him Mr. Connery and others said he had but a few moments to live—that he should be sure he was telling the truth in leaving the world—to try and save Donnelly if he could, and not die saying that he did; she was in there and out again every little while; about ten minutes before his death she heard him say that Donnelly did it; the witness identified the sleeve-buttons that Moses wore; there was some blood on the bed in No. 34; the bed was on the north side of No. 28; its head was towards the door; the bed in No. 34 was situated in the same way.

Cross-examined—The weather was warm on the 1st of August; witness could not say whether it was very hot; her husband and Donnelly stood on the piazza perhaps five or ten minutes; she did not see which way Donnelly went from there; she thought Donnelly had on a night dress; she did not observe any blood on him; he had a light cloth coat on; she had thought Donnelly was a quiet young man; she knows nothing of Moses' character; she seldom saw him; he was not quite as stout as Donnelly; she saw nothing in Donnelly's hand when he stood on the piazza; when he was walking up and down there he might have gone off the piazza if he had gone to the steps; she had procured a bad bill from Donnelly, to test the honesty of a servant with; he said she might have more if she wished; she had often used bad bills for this purpose; she never heard of Donnelly's attempting to pass any of this money; this bad bill was procured from Donnelly within a week of Aug. 1; Mrs. Bradford was in Moses' room several times; the rule at the Seaview House was that the female servants should rise at five o'clock; Donnelly had black clothes on when he was helping Dr. Connery afterwards; witness went into Donnelly's room to get the key of the safe, which Donnelly had said was in the pocket of one of his garments lying on his bed; she found a pair of white pants on the bed; she thought Mrs. Bradford and others went with her; did not know whether this was after Donnelly changed his clothes; those with her searched the pockets; they found nothing; Donnelly at this time was in Moses' room; witness had tried Donnelly's keys to see whether they would open rooms Nos. 34 and 36.

The Court was here adjourned to 3 o'clock P. M.

The District-Attorney says the case for the prosecution will close either this afternoon or to-morrow morning. Coroner Connery will probably be examined this afternoon. His testimony refers principally to the *ante-mortem* examination of the deceased at the Seaview House, at which he presided. Nevesink being a part of New-Jersey, is not within his bailiwick, and counsel for the defence, it is understood, will try to exclude his record of the proceedings before the Coroner's Jury, on the ground that he had no jurisdiction.

COURT CALENDAR—Tuesday, Sept. 22.

U. S. District Court.—Nos. 37, 44, 58, 61, 66, 75, 77, 78, 15, 21.

Brooklyn Circuit Court Calendar for this day.—Nos. 73, 74, 75, 81, [illegible] 90, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, [illegible].

Burning Obscene Books.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me to quiet the fears of a "Friend to Sunday Schools," whose note appeared in the Times of Saturday. The "cart loads of vile obscenity," as he calls it, are not in the City Prison, but in a safe place, and have only awaited the order of the Court. That having been obtained, I hold myself responsible that about *eight cart-loads* of printed matter shall no more see the light till it goes *off* in the light of its own burning. I shall not have these pestiferous publications *publicly burned*, for it would take more policemen than can be spared from daily duty, to prevent the thousands of young men and boys—aye, and old men, too, who would flock around, from *stealing* a large portion of the stuff, even from the flames, and at the risk of burnt fingers.

Nor do we need the aid of the Mayor *in this matter*. The City Judge understands his duty, and has performed it manfully. And the eagle eye of the District-Attorney has provided for the end, as well as the beginning of this just action of the law,—and never have I seen men work "with a will" more heartily than did the officers of the Court of Sessions.

Well may all friends to Sunday Schools rejoice that this den of depravity, vice and crime is broken up; for it was an appeal from the father of a Sunday scholar from the country, who had been beguiled into a subscription for this paper, that first gave me a knowledge of its existence, and determined me to take hold for its suppression, and *keep hold* till the work was done.

Yours respectfully,

C. J. WARREN,
Property Clerk Metropolitan Police.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for the New-York Times.*

New-York, Monday, Sept. 21, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are quiet and languid. Pearls, $7; Pots, $7 87½, ⅌ 100 lbs.

BARK—Last week 140 hhds. No. 1 Quercitron were sold in Philadelphia, at $40 ⅌ ton. The last sale of Chestnut, there, was effected at $13 ⅌ cord.

COFFEE—The market is inactive; prices show no quotable change. Java, 16½c.@17c.; Laguayra, 13c.@13½c.; Jamaica, 13c.; Maracaibo, 12c.@13½c.; Rio, 10¾c.@12½c.; St. Domingo, 11¼c.@11½c.; Native Ceylon, 13c., ⅌ lb.

COTTON—The demand is limited; prices are barely sustained.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION:

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
Middling	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
Middling Fair	16½	16½	16¾	17
Fair	16¾	16¾	nom.	nom.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market shows rather more animation for State and Western Flour, but factors are generally willing sellers, and prices of most descriptions are without any important change. Sales, 10,000 bbls.

Ordinary State	$5 55@ 5 60
Straight State	5 60@ 5 65
Extra State	5 75@ 6 00
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	5 45@ 5 65
Superfine Ohio	5 65@ 5 75
Fancy Ohio	5 75@ 5 85
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 75@ 7 50
Extra Ohio	5 90@ 7 50
Fancy Genesee	5 95@ 6 10
Extra Genesee	6 25@ 8 50
Extra Missouri	6 25@ 8 25

Canadian is improving. Sales, 800 bbls. superfine to extra, in lots, at from $5 50@$7 15 ⅌ bbl. Southern is brisker and firmer. The transactions since our last comprise 2,000 bbls. low mixed to choice extra, at $5 70@$8 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive, but worth $4 10@$5 25 for fine to superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, yet steady, at $4 10@$4 30 for Jersey, and $4 40@$4 50 for Brandywine ⅌ bbl. The latter commands $19@$20 ⅌ puncheon.

GRAIN—Wheat is plentier, and, though in good demand, chiefly for export, prices are drooping. Sales, 47,000 bushels, including very ordinary to fair White Western, at $1 32@$1 42; poor to good Red do. $1 03@$1 30; good to prime White Southern, $1 45@$1 50; amber-color do., $1 41; and good to choice Red Southern, at $1 29@$1 37½ ⅌ bushel. The Chicago *Tribune*, of Friday evening last, says: "The Wheat Market has been active to-day for present and next week's delivery, at a trifle better than yesterday's rates, with sales much larger than receipts. Before 'Change hours 80,000 bushels Spring sold, one cargo of it at 82½c., one at 84c., and the rest at 83c. on board; on change 3,000 bushels Spring sold at 82c. on board to-day; 5,000 in lots at 80c., and 4,000 at 81c. in store; after New-York news, a cargo of Spring sold for Monday at 83c. on board, and two cargoes for Tuesday or Wednesday, buyers' option, at 82c.; this afternoon has been rainy, and the market closes quiet, 5,000 bushels Spring selling at 83c. on board, which is about the closing rate; 450 bushels red sold to mill at $1 05 and a car of No. 1 white at $1 21." Rye is quiet, yet steady. Sales—1,600 bushels, at 80c. ⅌ bushel. Oats are very dull, and are barely worth 47c.@50c. for Western; 45c.@47c. for State; 30c.@42c. for Jersey; 39c.@42c. for Pennsylvania; and 30c.@40c. for Southern ⅌ bushel. Friday's and Saturday's reported sales of Barley reached 24,000 bushels, at from 60c.@65c.—chiefly at 63c. for California ⅌ bushel. Some Barley Malt was disposed of to-day at private bargain. Corn is depressed and declining. Sales, 18,000 bushels, at 70c.@80c. for mixed Western, delivered, and 80c.@84c. for White Southern, ⅌ bushel.

HAY—Sales, 600 bales, at from 65c.@65c. for shipment and 70c.@75c. for City use, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Remains quiet and nominal. The St. Louis *Intelligencer*, of Friday last, reports sales of 12 bales at $95; 60 do. $90; 250 do. prime $100; 69 do. $105—the last two lots on time.

HOPS—Are inactive and languid. New, 8c.@[illegible]; Old, 5c.@8c. ⅌ lb.

IRON—[illegible]

LEAD—Dull and nominal.

LIME—Rockland, 75c. for common and $1 for lump ⅌ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand continued very limited at old prices. Porto Rico, 25c.@38c.; Cuba Muscovado, 23c.@34c.; [illegible], and New-Orleans, 45c.@50c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are generally dull and heavy, at previously reported rates.

OILS—The demand is limited [illegible] Crude Sperm, $1 25; and American Linseed, 75c.@76c. ⅌ gallon. [illegible]

PROVISIONS—Pork is unsettled,—with only a limited business reported,—closing at $23@$23 15 for Mess, and $20 for Prime ⅌ bbl. [illegible] they could buy under these figures, but we heard of no authenticated transactions on such terms. Cut Meats are dull and heavy, 13c. for Short Ribbed [illegible] Shoulders, and 11c. for Cumberland Cut Sides, ⅌ lb. Western Smoked Bacon, 14½c.@15c. ⅌ lb. Lard is very moderately inquired for at [illegible]. The transactions since our last reach about [illegible], mostly fair to strictly prime, at 14c.@16½c. ⅌ lb. Beef is dull and declining. [illegible] packed Western Mess, and $17 [illegible] for extra Western do., ⅌ bbl. New prime Mess Beef [illegible] ⅌ tc. Beef Hams, $22 ⅌ bbl. Butter [illegible] 23c. for common to very good State, and 23c.@25c. for prime to choice do., ⅌ lb. Cheese is salable and firm at 7c.@9½c. ⅌ lb.

RICE—Is dull and heavy, with small sales reported at from $4 [illegible] for inferior to prime ⅌ 100 lbs. The Charleston Mercury, of Friday last, quotes that "the receipts of the week have been light, and the demand during the fore part quite dull and nominate. Within a few days, however, a better inquiry has existed, and several parcels were disposed of for a fresh beaten article, at from 4½c.@4¾c. The stock in millers' hands is now much reduced, and, as some time must elapse before any of the new crop can arrive and be made available, present prices, no doubt, will be firmly maintained. Received the past week 404 tierces; exported, in same time, 450 tierces; remaining on shipboard, not cleared, 125 tierces. Freights dull. To New-York, by sailing vessels, Rice, 50c. ⅌ tierce."

SUGARS—The market exhibits no improvement. Sales 500 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots at [illegible], in bond; and 7c.@9c. free, ⅌ lb., usual terms.

WHISKY—Sales 470 bbls. Ohio and Prison at [illegible] ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Manifested no important variation. For Liverpool—Cotton [illegible]; Flour [illegible] ⅌ bbl.; Grain 4½d.@5½d. ⅌ bushel; Beef, [illegible] ⅌ tierce; Resin, 1s.@1s. 6d. ⅌ [illegible]; heavy goods, 15s.@20s. ⅌ ton. For other ports [illegible] quotations.

MILLINERY.

RIBBONS FROM AUCTION, AT THE NEW RIBBON STORE OF LEWIS P. TIBBALS, No. 36 Bowery, third door above [illegible]. A large lot just received and for sale cheap for cash. Also, Flowers, Feathers, Head-Dresses and Head-Ornaments in great variety. Milliners from the country will do well to call and examine before purchasing.

OPENING OF FALL AND WINTER MILLINERY, NO. 469 BROADWAY.—Messrs. A. & A. A. BOWKER would most respectfully inform their numerous friends and patrons that they will open their styles of French millinery, as well as their own designs, on Thursday, Sept. 24, up stairs.

1857.—FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS.—A grand display of Paris Millinery on Thursday, the 24th September. [illegible] N. B.—Dress-making in all its branches.

MADAME MALHERBE WILL OPEN several cases of French bonnets on Thursday, Sept. 24, at her rooms, No. 535 Broadway, next door to the Prescott House.

MRS. HART, OF NO. 761 BROADWAY, will open on Thursday, Sept. 24, a splendid assortment of Paris Millinery. Also, newest designs in dress patterns. The trade supplied.

MILLINERY.—MADAME FERRERO, No. 5 Great Jones-st., has just received a handsome assortment of Paris Fall and Winter Millinery, Bonnets, Feathers, &c.

FALL MILLINERY.—MRS. DAVIDSON, NO. 332 (new No.) Canal-st., corner Laight, will open State Fall and Winter Millinery on Thursday next, Sept. 24.

OPENING OF FALL MILLINERY, ON Thursday, Sept. 24, at No. 7 [illegible] New-York. E. H. HUBBARD & CO.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE can be accommodated with a back or front room and board. Also, two or three single gentlemen with single rooms and board, at No. [illegible] 6th-av., between [illegible] and [illegible] sts.

PRIVATE BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A few young gentlemen can be accommodated with comfortable rooms and partial board by applying at this week at No. 505 Columbia-st., between Union and President sts. Terms moderate.

BOARDING.—A FAMILY OCCUPYING A FIRST-class house, in West 14th-st., will let, with board, the second or third story, handsomely furnished, to a gentleman and lady. Address Box No. 1,861 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT FRONT PARLOR and bedroom on the second floor, may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, desirable rooms for single gentlemen. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT ROOM, WITH BEDroom communicating, on second floor, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, at No. 19 3d-av.

BOARDING.—A LARGE ROOM AND HALL room, if required, pleasantly situated, on third floor, furnished or unfurnished, with board, may be obtained at No. 292 Henry-st., South Brooklyn. References required.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH BOARD, can be obtained at No. 147 [illegible], a few doors from Broadway. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED.—GOOD PLAIN BOARD FOR a lady and infant sixteen months old, at a farm house preferred, not more than three or four hours from the city. Address, stating terms, which must be reasonable, to FRANK, Station D, New-York Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED—IN THE UPPER PART OF the City, for several young gentlemen. Apply to THOS. DENHAM, at the college, corner of [illegible] and 23d-st.

ROOMS TO LET.—A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING in the VIIIth Ward, would let two handsome parlors on the second floor, to a party of gentlemen with or without board, or breakfast only; the gentlemen's washing and mending can be done in the house if required; rooms will be kept neat and in order, and all the comforts of a home given. Those only wishing good accommodations, and willing to pay a fair price will address HOME, Times Office.

WANTED—UNFURNISHED ROOM AND PANTRY in a modern house in a strictly private family, with breakfast and tea for a gentleman and son; location near 6th-av. cars. References exchanged. Address E. N., Times office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, IN THE UPPER part of the City, a suite of furnished rooms with board for a family of three adults and three children. Location and accommodations must be unexceptionable. Address A. G., Box No. 780 Post-Office.

NO. 90 LAMARTINE-PLACE, WEST 29th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.—A suite of five rooms, on the second floor, to let, with board, separate or together, two large parlors on first floor. Other spacious rooms on the first floor; gas and Croton water all through the house, and every improvement at hand. This location is very pleasant, and is connected by cars and stages with the business parts of the City.

NO. 6 BOND-STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—Pleasant suites of furnished rooms to let, with board, on the second floor, suitable for families, and two single rooms, suitable for gentlemen, on the third floor, with bath-rooms and gas. Dinner at 6 P. M.

NO. 3 MONROE-STREET—FURNISHED rooms to let with board to single gentlemen and gentlemen and their wives, at No. 3 Monroe-st., near Catharine-st.

TO LET—A PARLOR WITH ALCOVE AND TEA room, with partial board or privilege in kitchen, unfurnished, to a lady and gentleman without children. House contains bath, gas, furnace, &c. Location retired, below 14th-st., convenient to car and stages. No boarders or children. Address [illegible], Post-Office, Station C, New-York.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FORTUNE FOR THIRTY PEOPLE FOR FROM $100 TO $200 EACH.—Twenty or thirty persons, with from $100 to $200 may secure a State right for the exclusive supply of an article which only requires to be presented to make its almost universal adoption certain. Address W. W. W., office of the New-York Times.

TO JEWELERS.—FOR SALE, THE TOOLS and fixtures of a manufactory, in consequence of the owner going into another branch of the business. To a young man acquainted with the manufacturing business, with a cash capital of about $1,500, this is a rare opportunity, as the business has been established for a number of years. All the customers will be introduced and transferred to the purchaser. Address H. R. L., Times Office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP EXisting between the subscribers, under the firm of PETER ROBERTS & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and the debts due and to become due to the firm will be settled and collected by PETER ROBERTS alone, who is authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation. PETER ROBERTS, H. T. CROSBY.
New-York, Sept. 2, 1857.

MR. BERTRAND CLOVER RETIRES this day from our firm, the business of which will be continued by the remaining copartners under the same name. DAWSON & CO.
New-York, Sept. 18, 1857.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A [illegible] ... will be assured [illegible].

WANTED—A PROTESTANT FRENCHMAN, [illegible] ... a careful driver and a good hand on [illegible] ... Apply at No. 311 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST EXCEL- [illegible] ... chambermaid and waitress, or [illegible] ... moderate wages. [illegible] ... to her employer. Can be seen [illegible].

WANTED—BY A SMART INTELLIGENT BOY [illegible] ... can write a fair hand, and is willing to work in and about a gentleman's [illegible] ... City reference from his last employer. [illegible] ... for two days if not engaged. Call at No. [illegible].

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WO- [illegible] ... to make herself [illegible] ... Has the best of City reference. Can be seen [illegible] ... at No. 219 [illegible]-st., between [illegible] ... 2d floor, front room.

WANTED—ON THE 1ST OCTOBER NEXT, A [illegible] ... nurse or chambermaid, by a re- [illegible] ... Inquire at No. 17 [illegible].

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN [illegible] ... good plain gardener, and understands the [illegible] ... a skillful driver, and is willing to make himself generally useful, and can produce good reference. Address [illegible], office of this paper.

WANTED—BY TWO NEAT, TIDY GIRLS, SIS- [illegible] ... one as cook, understands [illegible] ... and pastry baking, and plain pastry, and do part of the washing and ironing [illegible]; the other as cham- [illegible] ... Wages $[illegible]. Call at No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO THOROUGHLY [illegible] ... girls—one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid, waitress, &c. Both are neat, tidy and agreeable, and can come well recommended. Apply at No. 86 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE [illegible] ... good plain cooking, and is a [illegible] washer and ironer, and the other a good cham- [illegible] and waiter. Can give the best of City reference. [illegible] No. [illegible] Vandam-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE [illegible] ... to cook, wash and iron in a small pri- vate family; the best of City reference from her last [illegible] ... East [illegible]-st., top floor, front room, [illegible] days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as seamstress in a private family; she understands [illegible] and plain sewing; would wait on a lady. [illegible] for two days at her present employer's, No. [illegible]-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as seamstress; she understands her [illegible] perfectly; has the best of City reference. Can [illegible] her present place for two days. Call at No. [illegible].

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WO- [illegible] ... to cook, wash and iron for a pri- vate family; can produce the best of City references; has lived [illegible] years in her last place. Can be seen for [illegible] at No. [illegible] West 20th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE [illegible] ... private family to cook, wash and [illegible]; she is a good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer and baker; has the best of City reference; under- [illegible]. Call at 113 [illegible]-st., near [illegible]-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as lady's maid, and seamstress, under- [illegible] hair-dressing. Has good City references. Apply [illegible] No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st. None but first-class families need apply.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as laundress; one who thoroughly un- derstands her business. The best of City reference can be given. Call at No. [illegible]-st., between 5th and 6th avs. [illegible].

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WO- man, a Protestant, a situation in a private family as chambermaid and assist in the fine washing and ironing, or chambermaid and sewing. Good City reference. Call at No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st., in the fancy store, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or [illegible] washing and ironing. Good City reference can be [illegible]. Call at No. [illegible]-st., between [illegible] and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as wet nurse; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; can be seen for three days [illegible], between 19th and 20th sts., first floor, [illegible].

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as nurse. Would assist with the chamberwork; is a good servant. Pious family preferred. Good City reference given. Call at No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st., near [illegible]-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID, [illegible] to assist in the washing and ironing, or as seamstress and chambermaid, by a respectable young woman. Has the best of City references. Apply, for two days, at No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st., third floor, back room No. 5.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as cook in a private fam- ily; no objections to assist in the washing and iron- ing; has the best of City reference; can be seen for two days at No. [illegible] 6th-av., near 8th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FAMILY SEAM- stress by a respectable woman who can cut and fit [illegible] clothing. Would go as housekeeper in a hotel or private family. Speaks the French, Spanish and En- glish languages fluently. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the [illegible].

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A SMALL PRI- vate family as plain cook; good washer and ironer; [illegible] City reference. Call at No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., between [illegible] and 10th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER WITH A private family; has four years' City reference from [illegible] place. Can be seen for two days. Apply at No. [illegible] University-place, near 13th-st.

WANTED—A LADY WISHES A SITUATION with any person going to sea. Prefers the office of stewardess on a ship to Liverpool or California. Address M. R., at this office all the week.

WANTED—BY A GOOD LEGIBLE WRITER, A situation in a law-office, where there is plenty of business; advertiser has been in a situation before. Ad- dress FRANK, Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as waiter in a private family. Good City reference given. Call at No. [illegible] West 20th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A PRI- vate family. The best of city reference given. Call at No. [illegible] Broadway, between [illegible] and [illegible]-sts.

TO THE BENEVOLENT.—AN AGED WIDOW is in want of plain sewing; she is left in indigence in her old age; all she asks is to obtain sewing that will ena- ble her to make a living. She wants but little here be- low, nor wants that little long. No. 169 Bowery, between Broome and Delancey sts.

TO LAWYERS.—WANTED—A SITUATION IN an office by a young man conversant with practice, [illegible] examination of titles and conveyancing. Ad- dress L. R., Times office.

TO LADIES, HOUSE-KEEPERS, EM- ployers, hotel-keepers, that are in want of good, respectable and select helps, can obtain such daily by calling at the new established Metropolitan Employment Office, No. 217 Bowery. Also, country employers can be promptly served.

MACHINE SEWING.—A LADY HAVING [illegible] Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine, and hav- ing had three years' experience in machine sewing, wishes employment. A note addressed to SEWING MA- CHINE, No. [illegible] 6th-av., will receive prompt attention.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A DRESSMAKER WHO IS FULLY competent in all its branches, and of long experience, wishes to engage in a family by the month; understands all kinds of family sewing; will take work by the day or week. Apply by note or personally, at No. 704 6th-av., between 40th and 41st sts., in the dry goods store. Supe- rior city reference.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED DRY GOODS salesman in a retail store in Petersburg, Va. None [illegible] first-class salesmen need apply on Wednesday, Sept. 23, between 9 and 10 A. M., to LODER & LOCKWOOD, No. [illegible] Chambers-st.

WANTED—A CLERK IN AN EXPRESS OFFICE, [illegible] a clerk for a coal office; 2 conductors; 4 firemen; 3 [illegible]; 2 brakemen; 4 porters; 6 men for steam- [illegible]; 2 stewards; 4 seamstresses; 4 girls to travel; 4 boys to learn good trades. Apply to GILLEN & CO., No. 6 East Broadway.

WANTED—A STEADY WOMAN AS COOK AND washer. Also one as seamstress and chambermaid. Apply at No. [illegible] 14th-st., three houses east of 6th-av.

A HEAD WAITER WANTED—ONE FULLY competent to take charge of a first-class hotel in a Western city, may call at No. [illegible] Pine-st., 3d floor, at 3 o'clock on Tuesday and Wednesday mornings.

WANTED—TO JEWELERS.—A DIAMOND SET- ter, good hand, understands the engraving of steel dies, wishes employment. Direct to No. 187 Forsyth-st., first floor.

WANTED—A MAN TO TAKE CARE OF HORSES, and make himself generally useful. Wages mode- rate. Apply at No. [illegible] Pearl-st.

MATRIMONIAL.

MADEMOISELLE EUGENIA VALLET will, upon re- ceipt of [illegible] cents, or the equivalent in postage stamps, re- turn to any person a correct picture of their past life and future prospects, from a specimen of their handwriting, and give a delineation of the character, and describe the [illegible] of husband; give advice in love affairs, &c. Address, with return postage, EUGENIA VAL- LET, New-York Post-Office.

TEACHERS.

MISS R. [illegible], GRADUATE OF [illegible] ... who has had [illegible] experience in one of the best [illegible] ... Ap- [illegible].

GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH LADY DE- SIRES a situation as governess, in either the Northern or Southern States. She is fully qualified to take charge [illegible] and instruct in [illegible] family. Her knowledge of the French language was acquired in France. Vocal and instrumental music is a particular branch of her accomplishments. Address GOVERNESS, [illegible] office.

GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH MARRIED WO- man, who has had fifteen years' constant experience in tuition, wishes for a situation as "Visiting Governess." Her acquirements are French and German (acquired in those countries,) all the usual branches of an English ed- ucation, and the rudiments of music. Can furnish the best City reference. Address GOVERNESS, No. 494 2d-av.

GOVERNESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG LADY, a situation in a private family to instruct children in the ordinary English branches, with French and Music. Apply to Rev. B. W. DWIGHT, No. 3 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

A YOUNG PROTESTANT CLERGYMAN, graduate of a German University, experienced teacher of the ancient and modern languages, mathemat- ics, etc., wishes a situation as instructor in a school or as tutor in a family. Is willing to go South or West. Best testimonials and references given. Address D. D., Times Office.

WANTED—A GOVERNESS, WELL CAPABLE OF teaching three little girls in the rudimentary branches of an English education, to reside in the advertiser's family near the city. One willing and able to assist in the family sewing, out of school hours, will be preferred. Address, with reference and terms, in the applicant's writing, EDUCATION, Box 2,[illegible], New-York Post-Office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT LADY, ACCUSTOM- ed to tuition, and not under thirty years of age, to reside in the country, and instruct in the English branches, with French and music. The most satisfactory references required. Apply at No. 61 10th-st. Tuesday, 22d inst., be- tween 10 A. M. and 1 P. M.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY, WHO CAN FUR- nish the highest testimonials, wishes to give lessons on the piano and singing, in exchange for board, with a private family. Address MUSIC TEACHER, care of Mr. A. Bagioli, No. 7 East 20th-st.

A GRADUATE OF AN EASTERN COL- LEGE wishes an engagement in a good Seminary. The best of references given. Address Box No. 181, Oneida, N. Y.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,

No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.

Classes will commence First Week in October, or im- mediately after Mr. DODWORTH'S return from Europe. Mr. DODWORTH would take occasion to say that he has long felt the necessity of introducing a system of in- struction by the use of the younger pupils by which the exercise of Dancing would be of more benefit physically, and more useful in the development of graceful move- ment, than it has been of late years. The facility with which the Polka and similar dances of the present time are acquired has induced many to neglect those exercises that were formerly indispensable. To that ne- glect, as one of the causes, may be attributed the appear- ance of so many round-shouldered young persons in the present generation. They are sent to school, and al- lowed to stoop over their desks without intermediate ex- ercise, until the growing frame assumes the position in which it has so long been restrained; they are then sent to a teacher of dancing, with the expectation that by learn- ing the Polka Schottisch, and a few other dances, all this would be remedied, and they would at once become graceful women. Surely these things should be better understood. Were children sent to dancing early in life, at intervals during their necessary studies, and the teacher allowed to exercise them in such a manner and in such dances, in addition to the fashionable ones, as would add grace to the figure, walk and every move- ment, then something would be gained consistent with the true object of this valuable accomplishment. Anxious to restore the art to its former usefulness, Mr. Dodworth instructed his classes in that acknowledged graceful study, the Minuet de la Cour, and other dances of similar usefulness. The evident success of this course in its ef- fect upon the pupils encouraged him to give more atten- tion to Dancing as connected with Callisthenics; and during his present tour through Germany, France and Great Britain, it will be his business to call upon the most prominent teachers, and consult with them in re- gard to the best methods of accomplishing these desira- ble results. He hopes, therefore, to gain such informa- tion as will, in addition to his own experience, enable him to present to his pupils a system that will not only make them dance the Polka, but will improve their health, figure and walk, and, in fact, have a salutary effect upon every movement in life.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES—NO. 59 West 14th-st., New-York, and No. 122 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.—Mme. DUBREUIL FERRERO and EDWARD FERRERO respectfully announce that they will open their Academies on the following days: New-York on the 10th of October and Brooklyn on the 12th of October, at 3½ P. M.

The following new dances, now in vogue on the Conti- nent, will be introduced during the first quarter; Les Lanciers, La [illegible], L'Espagnole, Sultan, L'Oriental and the Minuet de la Cour. Gentlemen's Evening Class commencing Oct. 15. N. B.—Pupils can join at any time —the quarter commencing the day of entry. Circulars at the Academies.

THE ART OF DANCING, AT NO. 54 EAST THIRTEENTH-STREET, WEST OF BROADWAY.— Mr. CHARRUAUD respectfully acquaints his patrons and the public, that his Classes will commence on Tues- day, the 13th, and Wednesday, the 14th October. Days—Tuesday and Friday, Wednesday and Saturday, at 3½ o'clock P. M. Monthly Soirees, as usual. By par- ticular request, a practicing Soiree every Saturday evening, at which present and former pupils can sub- scribe. The Minuet Cotillon and the Lanciers Quadrille, will be introduced. Circulars containing terms, &c., can be obtained as above.

BANK NOTICES.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 433 Grand-st., corner Willet- st., open Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Satur- days. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500; 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All sums deposited previous to the 15th of July will draw interest from the 1st. ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
JAMES F. HAIGHT, Secretary.

ST. NICHOLAS BANK—NO. 7 WALL-ST.— New-York, Sept. 17, 1857.—The third installment of $25 on each share of the New or Increased Capital Stock of this Bank will be payable at the Banking House on Thursday, the 1st of October next. By order of the Board.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

NOTE.—The prepayment of the entire two remaining in- stallments, adding interest from the 1st of August last, will entitle the stockholder to the next full dividend.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich. Open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and from 4 to 7 P. M. Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Interest at 6 per cent. on all sums from $1 to $500. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER OF FOURTEENTH-STREET AND EIGHTH-AVE- NUE.—All sums not exceeding $1,000, deposited here until the 18th October, will draw interest at 6 per cent. from the 1st; over $1,000, 5 per cent.
WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
J. BARRINGTON, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK—NO. 3 Chambers-st., two doors from Chatham; interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be paid on sums from $5 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All money deposited on or before the 3d day of October will draw interest from the 1st of October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursday from 5 to 7 P. M. PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION— Third-av., corner 9th-st.—Deposits made on or before Oct. 1, will be allowed interest from the 1st of October, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $5 to $500. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Sat- urday evening from 5 to 8 o'clock.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION— 3d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. I. T. SMITH, Sec.

LOST AND FOUND.

$150 REWARD.—THE ABOVE REWARD WILL be paid for the recovery of the body of RICHARD MOLLOY, who was lost overboard from the yacht Banshee, on Wednesday afternoon, the 16th inst., in Long Island Sound, opposite Sands Point Light. He was dressed at the time in a pair of white pants, colored shirt, with breast-pin; plaid vest, and a blue shirt of flannel over it. He stood about six feet high, light complexion, with a small tuft of hair under the chin, light-brown hair, and light-gray eyes. Any person finding the said body will address HENRY A. THOMAS, No. 180 Wall-st., New- York, or ABRAM BARKER, Commodore of the Hoboken Model Yacht Club, Hoboken, N. J.

LOST OR STOLEN—A NOTE MADE BY THE subscriber, dated Brooklyn, July 15, 1857, at 3 months, for $3,200 12, to the order of S. W. BARNARD, Esq., of Al- bany, and by him indorsed, payable at the Metropolitan Bank, New-York. The public are hereby cautioned against receiving or negotiating said note, it having been lost or stolen, and payment of which has been stopped.
S. C. DECKER.

LOSS OF THE CENTRAL AMERICA.—IN the statement made by Mr. E. T. BROWN, as published in the Herald of Sunday, 20th inst., are the following para- graphs: "The life-preservers were mostly of tin, and were, therefore, not of much service, as a slight dent from coming in contact with a solid substance would destroy them. But few cork preservers were on board." Further on he says: "I had also a cork life-preserver." And again: "This was about 8 o'clock in the evening; we re- mained there (i. e. in the water) all night, tossed about." The ship and steamer owners, and the traveling public, can certainly require no better evidence of the vast supe- riority of the Solid Cork Life-Preservers over all others, for sustaining a person in the water any length of time, and for retaining their buoyancy despite of blows, punc- tures or fractures of any kind. Without a doubt, nearly every one of those persons who lost their lives in the late catastrophe, might have been spared to their friends if the steamer had been fully supplied with the efficient and im- proved Solid Cork Life Preservers, manufactured only by WILLIAM CORBIERE, No. 146 Avenue A, and No. 123 4th-av. (St. Mark's-place.)

N. B.—W. C. has supplied many of our first-class steam- ers with the above article, which, being independent of air or water-tight, are approved of by our experienced scientific inspectors.

BRIDGEWATER PAINT.—WARRANTED TO cure any ordinary leaky roof, and the best Paint in market for all outside work. For sale at the Company's Depot, No. [illegible] Water-st.

THE NEW PUBLICATIONS. [illegible]

[illegible]

THE SIBYL. [illegible]

THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. [illegible]. Mme. SUTHERLAND would respectfully inform her friends and the public that she has engaged artists of emi- nent talent, with whom she [illegible] to give an entertainment of probably more National interest [illegible] kind ever before attempted in this coun- try.

Full particulars will be published in the daily papers of the [illegible] inst.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.

Tickets may be obtained at the music stores and at the door on the evening of the concert. Doors open at 7½ o'clock; concert commences at 8.

TEXT BOOKS IN GEOGRAPHY AND ASTRONOMY.

THE YOUNG GEOGRAPHER.

A concise outline of the first principles and most attrac- tive facts of Geography, for beginners. By C. B. STOUT and W. W. SMITH. Beautifully and profusely illustrated. Price 50 cents.

HART'S GEOGRAPHICAL EXERCISES:

Revised and Enlarged, and greatly improved by the addition of Maps and Questions for Review. By C. B. STOUT. Price 38 cents.

KIDDLE'S MANUAL OF ASTRONOMY.

For Schools and Academies. By HENRY KIDDLE, A. M., Assistant-Superintendent of Public Schools in the City of New-York. With beautiful full page illustrations. Price [illegible] cents.

These works are now on the Lists authorized by the Board of Education, and may be obtained at the Deposi- tory for introduction.

Published by IVISON & PHINNEY,
No. 321 Broadway.

MAPS, GUIDES AND HAND-BOOKS, OF every description, can be obtained, wholesale and retail, at A. RANNEY'S Gift Book and Map store, No. 195 Broadway. Catalogue of the great Gift Sale will be sent to any address on application.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ON THE HUDSON, a large, first-class mansion, just finished, built in the best manner, supplied with gas and water throughout, and furnished with two hot-air furnaces. The view is not surpassed on the river. Carriage-house, gas-house, ice- house, &c., on the premises. From one to fifty acres may be had with the house. Title perfect, and property unin- cumbered. For particulars apply to C. H. HOCKMAS- TER, No. 312 Front-st., New-York, or to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

$200—HANDSOME TWO-STORY NEW brick house for sale in Brooklyn, at a bargain. Only fifteen minutes' walk from the ferries. The house is built in the best possible manner, by day-work, and the location is pleasant and healthy. It has gas and all the modern improvements. Lot 100 feet deep; cost $3,300; price $2,800; $200 cash, balance by mortgage and install- ments. Apply on the premises No. 35 Butler-st., or to the owner, C. J. MURPHY, No. 24 Water-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ON THIRTY-SIXTH-ST., NEAR 4th-av., four story and basement brown-stone front house, No. 64, finished in the best style, and on one of the best sites on Murray Hill. Apply on the premises. Also the house and lot No. 160 East 31st-st., built in the best manner, all the modern improvements, lot 25 by 100 ft. House 25 by 48 ft. Apply on the premises for either of the above dwellings.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE DYEING and printing establishment at No. 160 East 31st-st., for the purpose of dyeing, printing and finishing satinets, &c.; all in complete order. Can be seen at any time. For further particulars, apply to THEODORE HINS- DALE.

FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE FOR A HOUSE AND LOT IN BROOKLYN—A small farm, containing about 15 acres, in Westchester County. For particulars, apply to J. E. SAYRE, No. 157 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE NO. [illegible] Broome-st., only 100 feet from Broadway, an ex- cellent situation for business. The first-class three-story high basement house No. 86 West 29th-st., new and re- plete with all the modern conveniences. The dwelling part of the three-story brick house No. 188 Grand-st., corner of Mott-st., recently painted and put in complete order. The store and back room No. 188 Grand-st. The two large, well finished stores Nos. 205 and 207 (new) Canal-st. This street is now one of the leading thorough- fares of the City. Also, other houses and property. Ap- ply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 180 Canal-st., cor- ner of Bowery.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT English basement house, on Murray Hill; rent $800. Also, high-stoop house in 34th-st., at $750, &c., $700. Also, four elegant cottage houses, on line of Brooklyn City cars, at $150, $175, $250, and $350, having from seven to ten rooms each, and four lots of ground.
CHAS. R. MILLER & CO, No. 14 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE ROOMS NOW OCCUPIED BY THE New-York Clearing-House, being the entire second story of No. 83 Broadway, extending from Broadway 100 feet deep to New-st., 24 feet wide, lighted front and rear, and by a large skylight. For terms, inquire at the Clear- ing House on any business day after 11 o'clock A. M., of
GEORGE D. LYMAN.

TO LET—A HOUSE WITH 9 ROOMS AND ABOVE 2 lots of ground, for one or a term of years, in Brook- lyn, from 10 to 15 minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry, and about 100 feet from Fulton-av. For further particulars inquire of E. Y. or F. FOOTE, No. 108 South-st., corner of Beekman.

TO LET—A NEW HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA brick front, three stories high, basement, under-cellar, modern improvements. Immediate possession. No. 128 [illegible]-st., near 2d-av. Apply to C. J. FOLSOM, No. 95 St. Mark's-place, or No. 10 Wall-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE CHEAP—TWO three-story brick houses, 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., Nos. 170 and 172, with all the modern improvements. Possession given immediately. Terms easy. Inquire at No. 172, on the premises.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE NO. 438 Broome-st., within 100 feet of Broadway, well lo- cated for a piano-forte wareroom, or other light business. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN,
No. 180 Canal-st., corner of Bowery.

HOUSE TO RENT—FURNITURE FOR SALE— High basement and complete in every respect, in West 22d-st., near 6th-av., and medium size. Furniture in good order. Address, in full, HOME, Box No. 2,940.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF HOUSE NO. 480 Broadway. Apply to E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO., corner Broadway and Broome-st.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE HOUSE, ON FOURTH- st., near 2d-av. Also, furniture for sale. Apply to FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway.

NO. 859 BROADWAY, UNION-SQUARE.— Handsome furnished house to let, complete in all for housekeeping to a select family, till May or longer.

PART OF A FIRST-CLASS TWO-STORY and attic house (first or second floors) to let, in Brook- lyn, in a very desirable neighborhood, 5 minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry. A small family occupy one-half. For terms, location, &c., address CHARLES, Box No. 2,019 Post-Office.

STEAM POWER TO LET—WITH SECOND and third floors, at No. 448 Water-st., suitable for manufacturing purposes, being well lighted, spacious, easy of access, and in a good location. Will be let on satisfactory terms to a good tenant. Apply on the prem- ises, or G. & R. POILLON, No. 234 South-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT, SITUATED IN the Hudson Highlands, nearly opposite West Point, with six acres of land. For full particulars, apply to Dr. YOUNG, Astor House, entrance on Vesey-st.

FARMS FOR SALE.

HOMES FOR EMIGRANTS.—THE UNDER- signed is now prepared to furnish in any quantities from 100 to 1,000 acres good farming and grazing lands in Western Virginia, within 12 or 15 hours of Baltimore or Washington, and within 28 hours of Philadelphia or New-York. The lands are fertile and well timbered. The climate healthy, and so mild that stock can be ordinarily wintered with very little and in favorable seasons without any feeding. The few scattered inhabitants are friendly to the movement, and will give the immigrants an old- fashioned Virginia greeting. The lands will be sold to the first purchasers to the extent of 100,000 acres for one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre—one-fourth down, and the residue in one, two and three years, with annual interest at the rate of six per cent. For further particu- lars, inquire at the office No. 25 Nassau-st., corner of Cedar-st., opposite the Post-Office.
JOHN C. UNDERWOOD,
Secretary Emigrant Aid and Homestead Company.

WESTERN LANDS.—FOR SALE IN IOWA, Wisconsin, Missouri, Illinois, Minnesota, for cash or exchange; terms liberal. Also, a valuable improved property in Texas. Particular attention paid to renting, selling, or exchanging houses, lots, stores, manufactories, in this City, Brooklyn, or towns adjacent, at the real es- tate office No. 39 William-st., room No. 10.
HOFFMAN & CO.

FOR SALE—SEPT. 29, 1857, AT TOMS RIVER, Ocean County, N. J., 80 tracts of land in that county, will be sold to close an assignment, and afford cheaper investments than Western land. For circulars, address BENNINGTON F. RANDOLPH, Freehold, N. J.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—FIFTEENTH AN- niversary of the Order will be celebrated on TUES- DAY EVENING, 29th inst., in the Greene-st. M. E. Church. Eminent speakers may be expected, and the Choir of the Church will sing upon this occasion. Mem- bers of the Order will appear in regalia. Exercises to commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents each, may be had of the members of the Order.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON REPAIRS AND Supplies will meet in Room No. 8 City Hall, on WEDNESDAY, 23d inst., at 2 P. M., to take into consid- eration the subject of the drill-room over Tompkins Mar- ket. All parties interested are particularly requested to attend.

WM. McCONKEY, } Committee
WM. COULTER, } on
JACOB H. VALENTINE, } Repairs and Supplies.

QUEENS COUNTY AGRICULTURAL FAIR.— The Sixteenth Annual Exhibition of the Queens County Society will be held at Jamaica, on THURSDAY, Sept. 24, on the grounds of Governor King, who will be present on the occasion. Trains will leave the South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9 and 10 o'clock A. M., returning by several trains in the afternoon. A fine display of horses, cattle, &c., will be exhibited.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN UNION.—A regular meeting will be held on TUESDAY EVEN- ING, Sept. 22, at 7½ o'clock. Question for discussion— Should Religious Institutions be Encouraged by Government? The public, ladies and gentlemen, are invited.

DRY GOODS.

IMMENSE SACRIFICE IN DRY GOODS.

CLOSING OUT SALE

Of the late firm of
LANE & PORTER,
In consequence of the
FAILURE

Of the above firm, the balance of their Stock is now being sold out

WITHOUT REGARD TO COST.

Purchasers will find it greatly to their advantage to inspect this stock, which, in addition to every desirable style of Dress Goods for Fall and Winter wear, contains a MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT OF SILKS.
No. 317 Canal-st., near Warren.

NOVELTIES IN SHAWLS AND CLOAKS.

Our immense establishment is filled with the choicest styles that can be produced in the above goods.

INDIA, FRENCH AND VIENNA SHAWLS AND SCARFS

of the newest designs received by every steamer.

Exclusive styles of
NEGLIGE, DRESS, AND EVENING CLOAKS,
in full assortment. CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 476 Broadway.
One block below St. Nicholas Hotel.

RICH FRENCH FLOWERS.

Ostrich and Marabout Feathers.
Chenille and Velvet Bonnet Materials, &c.,
(At wholesale only, for cash,)
Are offered by HOMER & KETCHUM.
No. 313 Broadway,
corner of Pearl-st.

GRASS LINEN AND CAMBRIC HAND- KERCHIEFS AND BANDS FROM AUCTION.

500 dozen Grass Linen Handkerchiefs, at $1 50 per doz.
500 dozen Cambric Handkerchiefs, (fancy border,) at $1 50 per dozen.
Also, a large assortment of Bands.
AT ONE-HALF THE USUAL PRICES.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

FRENCH EMBROIDERED SETS AND COLLARS FROM AUCTION.

200 French Embroidered Jaconet sets at $2, worth $3.
200 French Swiss Jaconet sets at $1 50, worth $3.
200 French Swiss and Jaconet Collars at $2 50 and $3, worth $5. BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

BLACK LYONS VELVETS,

In all Widths, for Cloaks and Basques.
Superior Quality and Shade,
And at the Lowest Market Prices.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

CHENILLE AND CHENILLE BORDERED STELLA SHAWLS.

Also Stella Shawls all Colors.
And some entire new styles Long and Square Wool Shawls, at BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway.

PLAIN COLORED SILKS,

Of Exquisitely Beautiful Shades.
Several Cases, ordered by Ourselves,
Just Opened by BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

SILK ROBES FROM AUCTION.

Black Silk Robes with Colored Flounces.
Price $20, Worth $30.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

OPERA CLOAKS! OPERA CLOAKS!

Very Richly Trimmed in all Colors.
Several New Styles Just Received.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

FRENCH MERINOS FROM AUCTION,

1s. Per Yard, Worth 18s.
Good Assortment of Colors.
For Sale by BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 373 Broadway.

PIQUE, MARSEILLES, CAMBRIC, AND LINEN SETS AND COLLARS.

We are just in receipt of
An extensive and well-selected stock of
The above goods, at extremely low prices.
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

FLOUNCED M. DE LAINE ROBES A QUILLE,

Received per steamer Persia, will be opened on Monday, Sept. 21, 1857.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

A Full Stock, suitable for the Fall trade,
NOW OPEN.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

WHITE GOODS, SLIGHTLY SOILED,

From the Samuel Willetts,
Will be opened and retail Monday, Sept. 21,
At 40 per cent. under regular prices.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

Will open on Monday, Sept. 21,
A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT
of
REAL LACES AND FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,
Received per Persia,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

NORWICH POPLINS.

Yard-wide Satin striped, an entirely new article, for Ladies' wear only, at 62½ cents per yard.
UBSDELL, PEIRSON, LAKE & CO.,
No. 471 Broadway.

IRISH POPLINS!!

In RICH TARTAN PLAIDS, a beautiful article
FOR CHILDREN'S WEAR.
UBSDELL, PEIRSON, LAKE & CO.,
No. 471 Broadway.

NEW FALL GOODS.

UBSDELL, PEIRSON, LAKE & CO. will offer for sale, on Monday, Sept. 21, a large assortment of PARIS DE LAINES, PRINTED MERINOES, And EUGENIA PLAIDS.
No. 471 Broadway.

POPLIN ROBES A QUILLE,

At $[illegible].
Also,
200 VALENCIA ROBES, at $[illegible].
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

RIBBONS.

A fine line, bought at the recent Auction Sales, will be offered on Monday, Sept. 21,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

EVENING ROBES.

JAMES GRAY & CO. have just received a
MAGNIFICENT SELECTION
of new goods, suitable for EVENING DRESSES.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

CARPETING

DOUGHTY & BROTHER,
No. 241 Broadway,
opposite the Park.

Owing to our heavy importations and tightness in the money market, we are selling off our elegant stock of carpeting at a great sacrifice. Cash buyers will obtain great bargains.

RICH DRESS GOODS.

JAMES GRAY & CO. have now open a choice selection of
NEW FALL GOODS,
of their own importation.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

OPENING NEW STORE.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS are now ready to show an IMMENSE VARIETY of entirely NEW GOODS, many of them bought at auction for about half the cost.
Silk Robes, $16 to $30.
Silks equally cheap.
Plaid Poplins.
WOOL PLAIDS, POILE DE CHEVRES AND PRINDEN DE LAINES.
No. 305 (old No. 60) Canal-st., and No. 47 Howard-st.

RIBBONS, RIBBONS, &c.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have purchased great quantities of RIBBONS very much below cost, and offer them equally cheap.
Embroideries in every style, Laces, Hosiery, and STELLA SHAWLS, PLUSH SHAWLS, CHENILLE SHAWLS.
No. 305 (old No. 60) Canal-st., and No. 47 Howard-st.

EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.

MILLER & GRANT have just received a splendid as- sortment of Paris Embroideries, of their own importation, and are offering
Point Aguille Sets and Collars,
of their Spring importations,
at an immense reduction.
No. 703 Broadway, 3 doors above 4th-st.

JAMES GRAY AND COMPANY HAVE JUST

OPENED A SUPERB ASSORTMENT OF
REAL THREAD LACES
AND RICH FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,
containing some of the finest goods made.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

THE GREAT INVENTION—CLOTHING WITHOUT SEAM.

Manufactured only at Matteawan, N. Y., by the SEAMLESS GARMENT MANUFACTURING COMPA- NY, AND SOLD AT ITS DEPOT, No. 22 DEY-ST., NEW-YORK.

Overcoats of great variety and latest styles.
Pea-Jackets, Pants, Vests, Leggins, Moccasins, Mittens, &c., &c.

These fabrics are woven in the wool, without any seam, will always retain their shape, and in point of strength, warmth, durability, cheapness and all other desirable qualities, are unquestionably superior to any and all other styles of clothing, as all who test them must admit. Dealers in Clothing are invited to call and examine.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.—E. S. MILLS & CO. have now in stock a splendid assortment of
CLOAKS, CIRCULARS, DUSTERS, &c.,
of their own manufacture, at very low prices, together with a full stock of
FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS,
purchased at the recent auction sales, to which they invite the attention of close buyers, at 50 and 52 Chambers-st.

DRY GOODS.

FALL AND WINTER CLOAKS.

[illegible] ... Cloaks, manufactured from these rich cloths of the [illegible] description, being a beautiful imitation of [illegible] ... equally as elegant and durable, which can be obtained at a very moderate price. Ladies are particularly invited to call and examine this garment. Also, a large and magnificent collection of richly em- broidered and plain Velvet Cloaks, Black Brown, and Gray Beavers and French cloth Cloaks, all of the newest and most recherché description.
No. 331 Canal-st.

631 BROADWAY. 633

IMMENSE REDUCTION

In prices of Gas Fixtures. Our stock is the largest in America, and embraces more than 300 different patterns:

Three-light Chandeliers	$7 00
Four-light Chandeliers	[illegible]
Five-light Chandeliers	[illegible]
Six-light Chandeliers	[illegible]
Hall Chandeliers	[illegible]
Bedroom, folding brackets, two joints	25 cents.
Hall Brackets	50 cents.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
West side Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker.

631 BROADWAY. 633

IMMENSE REDUCTION

In prices for Silver-Plated Ware:

Silver-Plated Table Spoons the dozen	$3 75
Silver-Plated Table Forks the dozen	4 [illegible]
Silver-Plated Tea Spoons the dozen	1 50
Silver-Plated Castors, six Cut Bottles	4 75
Silver-Plated Cake Baskets	[illegible]
Silver-Plated Coffee Urns	12 00
Silver-Plated Tea Sets, six pieces	20 00

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.
West side of Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker.

631 BROADWAY. 633

IMMENSE REDUCTION

In prices for white and decorative French China and English Ironstone China.

White Dinner sets, 154 pieces	$16 00
Decorated Dinner sets	65 00
White Tea sets, 44 pieces	3 25
Gilt Edged Tea sets, 44 pieces	5 [illegible]
Decorated Tea sets, 44 pieces, very handsome	15 00

Also, an unequaled assortment of cut and pressed table glass at greatly reduced prices.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.
West side of Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker.

GREAT SHAWL SALE THE PRESENT WEEK.

In consequence of the severe pressure in the money market, the subscriber has purchased for cash, and will offer at retail the following extraordinary bargains:

1,000 new style
Broche Bordered Shawls,
at three-and-a-half dollars.
1,000 very superior
Gold-Bordered Shawls,
at four-and-a-half dollars.
500 very beautiful
new style for present Fall
at eight dollars.
1,200 elegant Shepherd's plaid,
rich colored Stella Border,
entirely new,
at nine dollars.

Together with a multitudinous array of rich Stella, Turnover, Broche and Cashmere Shawls of the very latest importation, all at equally moderate prices.
GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

FALL OF 1857!!

UBSDELL, PEIRSON, LAKE & CO.,
No. 471 Broadway,
WILL OFFER AT RETAIL,
ON MONDAY MORNING,
SEPT. 21,
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
RICH DRESS SILKS,
IN FLOUNCES AND
ROBES A QUILLE,
PURCHASED AT THE
RECENT AUCTION SALES,
AT 30 PER CENT. LESS THAN
COST OF IMPORTATION!

Nequeo locum, sequor procul leges peto.
JAMES A. HEARN,
Will open
Wednesday, 23d inst.,
A large assortment of
CLOAKS,
The various styles will possess
Novelty, beauty and simplicity,
Are made of
Best materials in the best manner.
Customers will receive the best attention
No. 775 Broadway,
Above 9th-st.

LADIES' FURS.

Strangers visiting the City can now have an opportunity of selecting their Furs from
A large and choice stock, which we
have opened expressly for their
convenience, comprising sets
of Sable, Mink, Marten,
Ermine, Fitch, and all
the cheapest grades.
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

GREAT SALE OF SHAWLS AND SILKS.

100 pieces Dress Silks, only 62 cents.
50 pieces Dress Silks, 81 cents.
200 pieces Dress Silks, rich, $1.
50 pieces Dress Silks, rich, $1 25.
25 pieces Dress Silks, extra rich, new style, worth $2 25, only $1 50.
300 black Stella Shawls, from $3 50 to $16 50.
Blankets and Flannels, Dress Goods of every descrip- tion. Sheeting and Shirting Muslins at manufacturers' prices. OLIVER MOWBRAY,
No. 209 Grand-st., corner of Forsyth.

BLACK LYONS VELVETS, AND BLACK LYONS SILKS,

Suited for cloaks and Dresses,
Are now on sale at retail,
By the piece or yard.
AT GENERAL WHOLESALE PRICES.
The subscriber having received the agency for the sale of these goods from one of the first manufacturers in France. GEO. BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway.

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL CLOAKS

For City retail trade,
Will be exhibited this week,
Both imported
And of the subscriber's own manufacture;
Embroidered Velvet Cloaks,
Plain Velvet Cloaks,
Beaver Cloth Cloaks,
Opera Cloaks, &c., &c., &c.
GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

IRISH POPLINS,

In PLAIDS, STRIPES, CHECKS, AND PLAIN.
Just received by JAMES CROPSEY,
No. 461 Broadway.

RICH SILKS.

Velvet Flounced Robes,
Velvet Robes, with Side Bands.
Velvet Bayadere Robes.
Silk Flounced Robes.
Rich Moire Antiques.
At JAMES CROPSEY'S,
No. 461 Broadway.

FLOUNCED SILK ROBES

FROM AUCTION, at $25, worth $40.
Also,
100 BLACK FLOUNCED ROBES, at $20, worth $30.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner Mercer-st.

MADAME F. PINCHON, NO. 56 BLEECKER- st., will open on Monday, Sept. 28, a beautiful assort- ment of Cloaks for Fall and Winter wear, which she has personally selected in Paris.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S SALOON.

DEBUT OF MISS JULIANA MAY

This present TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 22, 1857.
Conductors ......Mr. H. C. Timm and Sig. Albitis

PROGRAMME.

FIRST PART.

Romanza, "O Vecchio cor che batti," I due Foscari. Verdi
Sig. Taffanelli.
Cavatina, "Ernani, Ernani, Involami," Ernani ... Verdi
Miss Juliana May.
Romanza, "La donna è mobile," Rigoletto .... Verdi
Sig. Alajmo.
Solo, Flute, with variations on the Alpine horn and a Mazurka, by .... Handel
Mr. John A. Kyle.
Romanza, Il Prophetà .... Meyerbeer
Sig. Brignoli.
Duetto, "Tutte le feste al Tempio," Rigoletto ... Verdi
Miss Juliana May and Sig. Taffanelli.

PART SECOND.

Duetto, "Quando di sangue tinto," Belisario .... Donizetti
Sig. Alajmo and Sig. Taffanelli.
Cavatina, "Di piacer mi balza il cor," La Gazza Ladra .... Rossini
Miss Juliana May.
Aria, "Il Balen del suo sorriso," Il Trovatore ...... Verdi
Sig. Taffanelli.
Barcarola, "Vespres Siciliennes" .... Verdi
Sig. Brignoli.
Cavatina Tyrolese—"In questo semplice," Betty, Donizetti
Miss Juliana May.
Terzetto, "Tu sol quest anima," Attila .... Verdi
Miss Juliana May, Sig. Brignoli and Sig. Taffanelli.

TICKETS ONE DOLLAR EACH.

To be had at the Music store of W. HALL & SONS, and at the Box Office of Niblo's Garden, where seats can be secured without extra charge.

Doors open at 7—performance to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—AQUA- RIA, or OCEAN and RIVER GARDENS! The most singular and beautiful combination of Art and Nature ever witnessed. THE FISH ARE FED AT 11 A. M. every day, presenting one of the most interesting and en- tertaining spectacles the human eye and mind can dwell upon. AFTERNOON and at 3, and EVENING at 7½ o'clock. THE WELSH NIGHTINGALE will appear in her curious Musical Monologue, sustaining 12 different characters, and singing 18 different songs. After which CHROMIC FIREWORKS and CHROMATROPES; to conclude with (in the evening) the PHYSIOSCOPE, illu- minated by the Drummond Light! Admittance, 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.

SCIENTIFIC AND MILITARY INSTI- TUTE, Perth Amboy, N. J.—Rev. ELIAS S. SCHENCK, A. M., Principal; Rev. J. H. VAN [illegible], A. M., Associate. Winter Term commences Nov. 1. Will parade in the Park on Saturday, at 11 o'clock.

CHINESE BUILDINGS, No. 539 BROAD- WAY.—Just arrived from England. Dr. BEHNTZ'S splendid Anatomical Exhibition, and models of the most finished art. Lectures at 12, 4 and 8 o'clock, by the cele- brated Dr. JACKSON of London. Admission 25 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Positively the only night of [illegible] celebrated [illegible] ... Mme. LA GRANGE [illegible] ... Messrs. LABOCETTA, GASSIER, ROCCO and BARILI. During the evening [illegible] Mme. de La Grange will sing the "[illegible] Variations," and at the end of the opera the "La Grange Polka."

The sale of seats will commence this morning, at 9 o'clock A. M., at the Academy of Music, at C. BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway, and at WM. HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway. Tickets and seats to be had on the evening, at the door.

The Directors have much pleasure in announcing that they have succeeded in concluding an amicable arrange- ment with the Directors of the Philadelphia Academy of Music, by which a mutual exchange of certain of their artists has been decided upon. [illegible] ... of the Opera, extending [illegible] ... of this important and favorite amusement. In conse- quence of this arrangement the Directors beg to announce that the popular artists

Signors BRIGNOLI and AMODIO
will appear on FRIDAY next, in conjunction with
Mlle. FRESOLINI and Mme. VESTVALI,
in Verdi's celebrated opera of
IL TROVATORE,

which, on this occasion, will be given positively for the last time.

On SATURDAY, Sept. 26, positively the only perform- ance this season of

ERNANI,

with Madame LA GRANGE as Elvira, and Mlle. VEST- VALI (for the second time in America) as Carlo the Fifth.

NOTICE.—All demands or letters concerning the Italian Opera have to be addressed to MAURICE STRAKOSCH and B. ULLMAN, who are the sole directors.
THURSDAY, SEPT. [illegible]—Madame La Grange, Thalberg, Vieuxtemps, Gassier and Rocco at Niblo's Garden.

GRAND CONCERT—THE LAST.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 24, NIBLO'S SALOON.
First appearance this season in the concert room of
MADAME DE LA GRANGE.
Last appearance of
S. THALBERG and HENRI VIEUXTEMPS,
prior to their departure for Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington.

SIGNOR GASSIER AND SIGNOR ROCCO.

The Directors of the Opera respectfully announce that an arrangement has been made by which the following

UNPRECEDENTED COMBINATION OF ARTISTS

will appear on Thursday, Sept. 24, at Niblo's Saloon, on one and the same evening, and
ON THIS OCCASION ONLY,
in the following unequaled programme:

Madame LA GRANGE will sing
1. Aria (Grace) from Meyerbeer's Robert le Diable. 2. Rhode's Variations; and, with
SIGNOR GASSIER,
the so celebrated duet from the Barber of Seville.

S. THALBERG will play
1. Sonnambula. 2. Norma. 3. Tarantelle. 4. Home, Sweet Home.

HENRI VIEUXTEMPS will play
1. Fantasie (Caprice). 2. I Lombardi. 3. Les Arpeges.

SIG. ROCCO will sing
1. The Family Party and the Tambour.

Seats to be had at C. BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway; and HALL & SONS, No. 239 Broadway.

The regular sale of seats commences on Wednesday at the two ticket offices.

The Brooklyn Concert is postponed until Monday, Oct. 5, the Athenæum being engaged on Friday next for the Horticultural Fair.

Families and parties desirous of sitting together are respectfully requested to buy their seats early in the day. Seats and tickets to be had at the door. Doors open at 7½; Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

BROADWAY THEATER.

Mr. E. A. Marshall .... Lessee
(Also of the Walnut-st. Theatre and the new Academy of Music, Philadelphia.)
F. B. Conway .... Stage Manager
Doors open at 7 o'clock; performance to begin with the overture at 7½.

Second week of the distinguished eccentric comedian,
MR. CHARLES MATHEWS,
who will appear in the brilliant comedy, written by Slingsby Lawrence, Esq., entitled

A GAME OF SPECULATION,

in which Mr. Mathews will sustain his original character of Mr. Affable Hawk, his rendering of which has been universally pronounced one of the most accomplished and lifelike impersonations of modern times.

To be followed by the laughable farce of

COOL AS A CUCUMBER,

in which Mr. Mathews will also appear.

TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 22,
will be presented the celebrated comedy, in three acts, called A GAME OF SPECULATION.
Mr. Affable Hawk (his original character) Mr. Mathews
Earthworm, Mr. J. S. Browne | Prospectus, Mr. Chippendale
Hardcore .... Mr. S. Stynge | Thomas .... Mr. [illegible]
Mrs. Hawk ..... Mrs. Warren | Julia ... Mrs. J. H. Stoddart
Dimity ..... Miss Emma Hall | Mrs. Mason ..... Mrs. [illegible]

After which the laughable farce of

COOL AS A CUCUMBER.

Plumper (his original character) ... Mr. Charles Mathews
To conclude with
HOW TO SETTLE ACCOUNTS WITH YOUR LAUNDRESS.
Widgett .... Mr. [illegible]
Mary White .... Mrs. John Sloan.

Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS every night this week.
Doors open at 7. Commence at 7½ o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 22, 1857.
Grand Ballet and Comic Pantomime.
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS.
MONPLAISIR and MARZETTI.
LINA WINDEL.

The renowned ANTOINE as the CONSCRIPT.
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
Grand Ballet of
FIGARO.
Comic Pantomime of
THE CONSCRIPT.

Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATER.

No. 624 Broadway, near Houston-st.
Miss Laura Keene .... Sole Lessee and Directress.
TUESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 22, 1857,
will be performed Colman's comedy of the
HEIR AT LAW.

Lord Duberly ... Mr. Burnett | Cicely Homespun. Miss Keene
Dr. Pangloss ... Mr. Jefferson | Lady Duberly ... Miss [illegible]
Homespun ... Mr. Wheatleigh | Caroline ...... Miss Thompson

Musical Selections by the Orchestra—Mr. Thos. Baker, Director.
To conclude with the commedietta, a
MODEL OF A WIFE.
M. Bonnefoy, Mr. Wheatleigh | Mr. Stump ... J. H. Stoddart
Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

BURTON'S THEATER.

Sole Proprietor and Manager .... Mr. W. E. Burton.
Reëngagement of Mr. MURDOCH, for six nights.
First appearance of
Miss SALLIE ST. CLAIR.

This lady's success in the South and West having been most successful and brilliant, ambition has prompted her to essay a New-York audience. She will appear THIS EVENING in the

HONEYMOON.

Duke Aranza .... Mr. Murdoch
Juliana .... Miss Sallie St. Clair
Supported by the great comic talent of this Theatre.
To conclude with
A THUMPING LEGACY.
Mr. Setchell, Mr. Holman and Miss Ada Clifton.

BOWERY THEATER.

Lessee and Proprietor .... Mr. E. Eddy.
Boxes and Parquette .... 25 cents.
Pit .... 12 cents.
TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 22,
SALVATOR ROSA.
To be followed by the drama, in two acts, entitled
ASMODEUS.
To conclude with the Musical Drama entitled the
BLEEDING NUN.

WALLACK'S THEATER.

On THIS EVENING, (Tuesday,) Sept. 22,
MISS MATILDA HERON
who will appear in her own classic play of
MEDEA.

Powerfully supported, as last season, by Mr. Sothern, Mr. H. B. Phillips, Mr. Norton, Mr. J. H. Allen, &c.
To conclude with a new farce, entitled,
MY FRIEND FROM LEATHERHEAD,
in which Mr. G. Holland will make his first appearance this season.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—585 BROADWAY.

Tremendous success of the great Olympian Burlesque of "Buy it, Dear," received with shouts of applause by a crowded audience. Come and see it.

TUESDAY, Sept. 22,
BUY IT, DEAR, 'TIS MADE OF CASHMERE.
To conclude with the beautiful Drama of the
ROSE OF KILLARNEY, or, A MOTHER'S PRAYER.
Doors open at 6¾; commence at 7½. Admission 25c.; Orchestra seats 50c.
TO-MORROW, Benefit of Mr. GANZMAN CORTIS, when a great bill of novelties will be produced.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATER.

Sole Lessee, Proprietor and Manager ...... A. H. Purdy.
Dress Circle, 25 cents; Pit, 12 cents; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cents; Private Boxes, 25 Circle, 50 cents [illegible] each person. Doors open at 6½; curtain will rise at 7½ precisely. THIS EVENING, Sept. 22, the entertainments will commence with the
PEOPLE'S LAWYER.
RED GNOME.
GUY MANNERING.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR—CRYSTAL PALACE.—SECOND GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT, BY DODWORTH'S FULL CORNET BAND, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Sept. 22.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1.	Overture—"Les Montenegrins"	[illegible]
2.	Styrian Melodies	[illegible]
3.	March from "Etoile du Nord"	Meyerbeer.
4.	Parigi O Cara. Duetto from "La Tra- viata"	Verdi.
5.	Florence Polka	Downing.
6.	Grand Waltz, "Frühlingslieder"	[illegible]

PART II.

7.	Rataplan Chorus from "Etoile du Nord"	Meyerbeer.
8.	Duett and Finale to the first act of "Lu- crezia Borgia"	Donizetti.
9.	Notturno—"La Serenata"	[illegible]
10.	Tymotheus Quickstep	Streck.
11.	"My Love is like the Red, Red Rose"	Old Song.
12.	Bridder Lustig Gallop	[illegible]

No extra charge for admission.

MUSICAL CARD.

MRS. CLARA M. BRINKERHOFF IN- FORMS her pupils and the public, that her sea- son for tuition in Vocal Music will commence on Monday, Sept. 28. Terms: $40 for a term of twenty-four lessons; single lessons, $3. Address No. 236 [illegible]. At home on Wednesdays.

MUSICAL CARD.—MRS. [illegible], PRIMA Donna of the late celebrated [illegible] Opera Troupe, begs to inform the public that she [illegible] ... engagements for the reception of [illegible] ... for church, concert-room, or stage. Address No. [illegible] Clement's-place. [illegible].

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPT. 22, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES. [illegible] 45,000.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning;—[illegible] Served at 12½ cents a week; mailed [illegible]

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; Five copies for Five Dollars; Twenty-five copies for Twenty Dollars.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The most interesting feature of the news, in relation to the loss of the *Central America*, yesterday, was the arrival of Mr. Ashby, late Chief-Engineer, and his defence of his conduct. We publish three distinct statements made by him this morning, from all of which it will be seen that he claims to have acted in obedience to orders throughout, and to have done all in his power to keep the engines in motion. We also publish a carefully-corrected list of the saved, and of those known to have been on board and supposed to be lost. For a full list of her passengers, we shall probably have to await the arrival of the next steamer from California. Since the publication made yesterday of the statements of the rescued, the *hope* has been strengthened that others may have been saved by the schooner that was known to have been in the locality of the wreck. We also publish several theories of the causes of the disaster, such as that her side-lights were left open; that her connection pipes were broken, and that she started some of her butts, and that she leaked through her upper works, in consequence of laboring in the trough of the sea.

Our list shows the following:

Known to be saved.......182
Known to have been on board and supposed to have been lost.......230

The Royal Mail steamship *Canada*, from Liverpool, on the 12th inst., is now due at Halifax. Neither of the steamers due at this port had been heard from at a late hour last night.

Our Kansas correspondence brings us a full report of the closing proceedings of the Kansas Constitutional Convention, including its adjournment until the third Monday (the 19th day) of October. The reason for this adjournment, as given by our correspondent, and we presume correctly, was a fear that the proceedings of the Convention might have an injurious effect upon the party represented by the majority of its members, in the coming election. This action for such a reason is certainly not calculated to inspire any great degree of confidence in the wisdom or patriotism of the Convention. The delegates from Anderson County were not admitted to seats,—the report of the Committee, of which Judge Elmore was Chairman, in their favor, being laid on the table until the meeting of the Convention after the recess. Upon what grounds their admission was opposed we do not learn,—nothing but vague charges of informality being given. The delegate from Franklin County was also excluded, for the alleged reason that there was no evidence that there had been any census, registry or apportionment in that county. The excluded delegates are all Free-State men. It is also stated that the United States troops hitherto stationed at Lawrence have left for the Plains. Vague rumors were afloat of Governor Walker's intended resignation, but they are unreliable, and, we presume, unfounded. Both political parties are making active preparation for the October election.

The Executive Committee of the State Temperance Society met at Albany yesterday, and adopted measures tending to a reconciliation of the differences existing between them and the opponents of Mr. Delavan. A preamble and resolutions were adopted, postponing the State Convention called for the 30th inst., at Rochester, and calling upon the friends of Prohibition to elect delegates for the Convention called for the 6th of October at Syracuse. Whatever may be the result of this action—whether or not a combination of the Temperance people may be effected—or whatever may be the political bearing of the result, one way or the other—the Executive Committee have at least shown a commendable spirit of compromise, and it remains to be seen whether they will be met with a corresponding disposition to reconcile misunderstandings.

A dreadful wholesale poisoning case occurred in Pike County, Ala., on Sunday, the 13th inst. A negro cook, at the instigation, it is said, of a Hungarian named Coskina, mixed arsenic with the food of a family—thirty-seven in all—and six of them have died, and the rest, at last accounts, were in a critical condition. This crime was followed by another equally horrible, committed by the friends of the family. The negro woman was taken immediately and burnt at the stake, and Coskina, the instigator, was to suffer the same fate on the Monday following.

The footings of the Bank Averages for the past week, which we publish officially this morning, were known in Wall-street, through the Clearing-House, yesterday afternoon, and would have produced a good influence on financial confidence, but for less favorable accounts from the neighboring cities. The Specie average is higher by $1,374,000 than on the previous statement. The Loans and Discounts are $1,311,000 less. The Deposits have gone up $517,000. The exhibit is considered a strong one. The increase of Specie would have been *three millions*, but for the loss of the *Central America*. The addition of the $1,600,000 which went down with the ill-fated steamer, though not presently wanted here, would have enabled the Banks to extend a helping hand to Boston and Philadelphia, where the pressure is reported as extreme and the failures numerous. The accounts from Philadelphia of the suspension of several very old firms had an unfavorable influence on the Stock Market. Prices were 1 per cent. lower than Saturday on the average, and the dealings closed heavy. The Money Market ruled as dear as on Saturday. The suspension of Messrs. Cyrus W. Field & Co. was announced. The next steamer for Europe is the Boston Cunarder, sailing to-morrow. Exchange for this opportunity is abundant, and the range for Bills on London and Paris quite wide: London, 106½@108; Paris, 5.30@5.20.

The Corn Exchange business was rather tame to-day. Flour and wheat sold freely, the former at an advance of 5c.@10c. ℔ bbl., and the latter at a reduction of 1c.@2c. ℔ bushel. Corn was dull; mixed Western, 79c.@80c., delivered, ℔ bushel. Oats were lightly dealt in, and they declined 2c.@3c. ℔ bushel. Provisions were depressed and cheaper. Mess Pork, $25@$25 15; repacked Mess Beef, $15 50@$17 ℔ bbl. Lard, 14c.@14½c. ℔ lb. Groceries ruled quiet and languid. No important change occurred in Freights.

The most important testimony given yesterday morning in the case of James P. Donnelly, charged with the murder of Albert S. Moses, at the Seaview House, Navisink, was that of Mrs. Smith, wife of the proprietor of the hotel. She corroborates the statements of her husband concerning the conduct of the prisoner after the murder, and gives evidence concerning the declarations of the deceased in her presence just previous to his death, charging Donnelly with the fearful crime. The testimony of Francis Bound, the porter of the Seaview House, is also unfavorable to Donnelly. The case for the prosecution is very nearly concluded.

Loss of the Central America.

We continue to-day the publication of statements from the survivors of the *Central America*, concerning the circumstances and causes of that sad catastrophe. Each contributes something to the general mass of information, and it is by grouping the disjointed facts thus revealed into a connected narrative, that we are to arrive at some clear and definite judgment in regard to it. Fortunately for the public, there are few discrepancies upon the points of leading interest. Although all the statements are more or less defective, especially upon those points concerning which precise information is most to be desired, they do not contradict each other in any essential particulars. It seems to be established that the vessel *leaked* more or less from the time she left Havana. She sailed from that port on the morning of Wednesday, at 9 o'clock;—and early on Friday morning, less than forty-eight hours after her departure, it was discovered from the quantity of water in her hold, that she had sprung a leak. But it seems almost certain that she had been taking in water considerably, from some quarter or other, previous to this time. Mr. R. T. Brown, in his statement, says that "the *ports* of the Central America *could not be closed tightly* in the lower cabin, and the vessel *leaked very badly at the shaft*, so much that the Engineer had *previously* asked for blankets to stop the leak." It is possible that this may not refer to any time earlier than Friday morning,—for Mr. Ashby in his statement mentions that "during the morning" there was an extra leak around the shaft, and also from the dead-lights in the stern, caused by the heavy strain upon the vessel. It seems clear in either case, that the strain of the sea upon the ship caused her to leak in several places—and that the water from these several leaks—the shaft, the ports and the leak in the bottom which was never discovered except by its disastrous effects,—increased so rapidly that the fires were extinguished in the starboard boiler at about 2 o'clock on Friday afternoon, and those on the other side within an hour after. Mr. Ashby, the engineer in charge, gives no reason for this stoppage of the engines but the rise of the water. He says expressly that "the coal was supplied as fast as it was wanted," and that during Friday night, after the machinery had been stopped some time, it was started again with fires kindled with wood, but which were soon after again extinguished by the increasing leak.

Mr. Ashby also states that steam was got up to work *the pumps*; but the concurrent testimony of all the others is, that they were all *out of order* and would not work. And when the attempt was made to repair them by the carpenters and blacksmiths who were on board, no *tools* could be found to work with; so that this endeavor had to be abandoned. Thus the vessel lay helpless, in the trough of the sea, at the mercy of the waves;—and her destruction was inevitable. She had *five* boats on board,—which could hardly have been sufficient to carry all the passengers in any emergency:—but two of them were stove while being lowered. Two of the others went twice each, with portions of the passengers—mainly women and children:—the other, under charge of Mr. Ashby, went away with one load, but did not return. For this neglect to come back, as well as for still more serious delinquency in the management of the engines, Mr. Ashby has been most severely denounced by the survivors. In his statement, however, which we publish this morning, he asserts his own freedom from blame and challenges an inquiry into his conduct as an officer and a gentleman. He asserts that he was ordered by Capt. Herndon to take charge of the boat, and that he would have returned but for the absolute refusal of his men, on reaching the brig, to obey his orders. He is partially sustained in these statements by the testimony of others, who add that they heard him *urge the crew to return* with him to the wreck, and even offer them large sums of money if they would do so, but without effect. We trust that these facts on his behalf may be fully proved, and that this officer, who has hitherto borne the highest reputation for courage and good conduct, may be relieved from the terrible imputations which have been so lavishly cast upon him.

We cannot hear that any steps have been taken towards an investigation of this matter, except such as the Board of Underwriters and the Company owning the vessel may see fit to make. Some of the officers were closeted with a Committee of the Board yesterday in secret session:—but special pains were taken to prevent anything that transpired from reaching the press. It is quite probable, therefore, that the public will be compelled to form their judgment as to the causes of this heart-rending calamity from the facts which have already been submitted to them.

The Prospects of Kansas.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your article on "Kansas Politics and Prospects," of the 17th, contains much wisdom and some comfort to the friends of free soil, and if we could realize, or rather put full faith in the conclusions you so happily arrive at, I see no reason why we should not be joyful also, especially as we are assured from many quarters that the Free-State electors greatly preponderate.

But you say that "everybody must see that even if the People do not vote upon the State Constitution *before* admission, they will do so *instantly* afterwards." Now, the principal object of this note is to ask further reasons for the belief which you so confidently assume.

It appears reasonable to suppose that if the Convention deem it prudent to keep the Constitution from the people before it is presented to Congress, it may also be deemed essential to clog the wheels of suffrage, in some of the sections of that document, in such a manner as to effectually delay, and thereby destroy, your pleasing anticipations.

You of course know more than most of your readers can know, of the political movements in Kansas; therefore, please give us some further reasons why you think this Pro-Slavery Convention has sufficient charity—yes, *charity* is the word—to allow the free side of the question any voice in the adoption or perpetuity of the forthcoming Constitution of Kansas.

H.

We will very cheerfully do all in our power to encourage the hopes of our correspondent, that Kansas *may* and *will* be a Free State in spite of the utmost ingenuity of the Pro-Slavery conspirators to prevent it. We begin by assuming, what we have no doubt is true, that a large majority of the people of Kansas are, and will continue to be, in favor of excluding Slavery. Now suppose,—what we do not believe will prove true,—that a Constitution establishing Slavery should be devised, passed by the Convention and submitted to Congress, without having been acted on by the people; and suppose also that Congress should admit Kansas as a State into the Union with that Constitution. A *majority* of the people would still be opposed to it;—and as Kansas would then be a sovereign State, entitled to entire sovereignty over her own affairs, the majority of her inhabitants could elect a Legislature of their own way of thinking,—which would summon a Convention to form a new Constitution, and *in that* embody the popular will. Undoubtedly the issue of this process might be delayed, but it could not be prevented. The federal Government ceases to have any voice in the matter, as soon as it has admitted Kansas as a *State*:—federal executives and federal judges are no longer allowed to interpose against the popular will. Nor can any clog be put upon the right of suffrage which would effectually prevent this result. It is, of course, conceivable that the Constitution might forbid any but slaveholders from voting; but it is not likely that any such absurd attempt at restricting the suffrage will be made, and it certainly would not be regarded if it should. It would be resisted, if necessary, by force of arms. There is no good reason for believing that any qualifications for voting will be prescribed which will not admit the great body of the people of Kansas to the exercise of that right; and, if so, then the will of the majority must inevitably—if they are true to themselves—sooner or later, be carried into full effect in shaping the laws and institutions of the State.

Another correspondent calls attention to the fact that "in the registry of voters a *very large part of the Free-State men were omitted*, so as to give the ascendancy to their opponents:"—and he considers this a fatal objection to our view of the prospects of Kansas. It might be fatal, if it were final. But this fraudulent omission of names from the registry of voters cannot be permanent. Such frauds must and will be corrected, at least when Kansas becomes a *State*, if not before. Besides, it must be remembered that the Free-State men are themselves responsible, in some degree, for this omission of their names,—for they refused to vote, or to be registered,—lest they should recognize the authority of those who made up the lists. If they had done then,—what they have done since—determined to go to the ballot-box and conquer their rights, they could have prevented, to a very great extent, what now seems to be the main obstacle to their success. And we have never supposed that Kansas could be made a Free-State *against the will of the Free-State portion of its inhabitants*.

We must not be understood in all this as in the least degree palliating or excusing any attempt that may be made by the Convention to fasten Slavery upon Kansas, or as being indifferent to the character of the Constitution that may be formed. We hope and believe that it will be submitted to the people,—and that, by their vote, Slavery will be excluded from the future State. But we cannot agree with those who believe that the struggle will end, and all hope depart, even with a victory of the Pro-Slavery Conspirators. We do not believe that the people of Kansas will submit to such a conquest, so achieved, or abandon the endeavor to secure free institutions for themselves and their children, even if they should have at the outset a Pro-Slavery Constitution fastened upon them. Nor do we see what can possibly be gained to any valuable and important interest of the country, by the dismal forebodings as to the future of Kansas in which it is the fashion of many journals to indulge. If the people of Kansas are true to themselves, they will embrace every possible opportunity of contending for their rights. Instead of surrendering upon the first defeat, they will make it the occasion for renewed exertions; and, until we abandon all faith in our Republican institutions, and in the principles on which our Government is based, we shall not cease to believe that, if they really desire it, the People of Kansas can make it free. They have taken the first step already, in deciding to vote.

Civilization in Tennessee.

We publish in another column a letter from a correspondent, in reference to the extraordinary communication which we recently received from Mr. Brownlow, of Knoxville, in which the writer deals with a phase of the negro-burning transaction, upon which, in our former article, we did not comment. As an expression of the sentiments of a "Minister of the Gospel" upon a very disgusting tragedy, Mr. Brownlow's epistle, of course, only calls for the sincerest pity, both towards himself and the church which has the misfortune to boast him as an ornament; but, as a tolerably fair account—as we presume it to be—of a public occurrence, in a civilized community, it suggests one or two reflections, which the country must digest as it can, and, if possible, *profit by*. *Our correspondent calls attention* to the nature of the proceedings which resulted in the negro's execution. Mr. Brownlow dwells with becoming indignation upon the fact, that the negro murdered the old gentleman and lady as a preliminary to the commission of rape upon the young woman, then committed the rape, and murdered his victim, to prevent her giving evidence. The motive of the three murders, according to Mr. Brownlow, was the destruction of evidence, a theory which would have had an air of probability about it if the negro had remained in the house, and continued his ordinary occupations. To commit three murders in order to destroy three witnesses, and then run into the woods and wander about till taken, is the act, not of a cunning criminal, but of a lunatic, and is totally incompatible with Mr. Brownlow's theory. All this any ordinary lawyer would have urged either here or in England, and any ordinarily calm and dispassionate jury would have taken into account.

The negro's confession was worth nothing, as far as we know. We have every reason for believing it was worse than worthless, either in law or morals, and if Mr. Brownlow be a person of decent education, he knows this as well as we do. A negro slave, whose master and mistress are found murdered in their house, he being the only other inmate, and upon whom a Southern mob fastens suspicion of guilt, is no more responsible for words of self-inculpation than a victim of Popish cruelty for a confession of heresy wrung from him on the rack. We do not know that the confession was not extorted from him by the infliction of torture or threats of torture. All we know of Southern administration of criminal justice justifies us in believing that it was. To that horrible code of criminal law, under which our brethren south of Mason and Dixon's line luxuriate, belongs the shame of preserving in full vigor practices by which even the mediæval jurisprudence was disgraced, and which all other Christian communities have long ago rejected with horror. It must not be supposed that the custom of supplying the place of evidence by the use of torture is made to operate only against the negro race. Free white citizens are just as liable to it as the slaves. Only two or three weeks ago, at Abbeyville, Miss., a white man was, on information given by two slaves, as to his having attempted to tamper with them, subjected to the infliction of the number of lashes requisite to extract from him an admission of his guilt. Of what value, we should like to know, is either common law or statute law, under such a system as this? It is all very well to pass bills of rights, or throw off the yoke of monarchs, but how shall our fellow-citizens protect themselves from the tyranny of a slaveholding mob? A mob of citizens in the South is now the court of last resort. It occupies exactly the same position that the Star Chamber occupied in England under the Stuarts. It takes cognizance of every species of offence, inflicts "cruel and unusual punishments," employs torture freely, and its decisions override those of all other tribunals.

If any of our readers can imagine the probability of a negro, with the clearest conscience in the world, asserting his innocence, with appearances strongly against him, in the teeth of three thousand citizens of Eastern Tennessee, led on by their clergy, and infuriated by a foregone conclusion as to his guilt, his ideas of the nerve and moral courage of a black slave are strangely wide of the truth. It is all but impossible that any man, black or white, could, under such circumstances, and before such a tribunal, vindicate himself from any charge whatever; and execution inflicted under a verdict so found and by a sentence so passed, was simply an atrocious murder, a murder by the common law, a murder by statute law, a murder in morals, and a murder in religion; and any man who instigated, or approved of it, was and is an accessory. The more rude, uncultivated, demoralized a culprit is, the more need that he should have every possible assistance in defending himself against capital charges. *To do justice either before God or man to a* negro on trial for his life, all the common-law precautions for the protection of innocence should be observed with extra nicety. He should have, if possible, better counsel than a white man, a calmer and more impartial judge, and a more unprejudiced jury. Had Mr. Brownlow used the sheet he edits or the pulpit he fills, to ask for this wretched criminal even those shreds of protection which the nefarious legislation of his own State accorded him against the rage and fury of the crowd, he would have performed one of the first and most imperative duties both of a good citizen and of a "minister of the gospel." In calling for red-hot pincers and mutilation, he uttered language of which a decent hangman would be ashamed. We are glad to say that in New-Orleans and a few of the more enlightened portions of the South, it is a point of honor amongst educated men and gentlemen to be, in the trial of negroes, more than usually loyal to law.

Stock Gambling.—The recent movement of the Stock Exchange in prohibiting time sales of stock for a longer period than thirty days, is commented on in various sections as a step in the right direction. The Albany *Atlas*, however, thinks that no remedy can be effectual in checking the gambling tendency of the Stock Exchange, which does not limit the transactions at the Board to sales of stock actually *owned* by the seller or his principal. It suggests a mode of providing a check:—by establishing in the City of New-York

What may be called a "Clearing House for Stocks." Then allow and legalize sales on time, or in any form which buyer and seller choose to adopt, but require all sales to be registered in the Clearing House *on production of the certificate*. This would prevent fictitious sales. All sales without such a registry should not only be declared void, but subject the parties to a penalty, so imposed as to make some one interested in prosecuting for it. Such a registry of sales would also be a check on fraudulent issues of stock, and would soon lead to their detection.

Something, certainly, is absolutely necessary in this matter, not only for the good of the public, but for the character and reputation of the honest brokers, whose operations are confined to legitimate business on the Stock Exchange. As things now are, nine-tenths of the business done there is simple gambling,—and the effect of it upon the public morals is in the highest degree injurious. We agree with the *Atlas* in thinking that legislation will certainly be invoked to cure the evil.

The Tract Society.—*Some of the ultra Pro-*Slavery papers at the South are by no means soothed by the recent movement of the American Tract Society, in regard to the publication of tracts upon Slavery. The Richmond *South* professes to treat it as a mere trick to "coax the South out of its sulky humor," and hopes the overture will be rejected. One thing is very clear,—the efforts of journals of this stamp will be steadily directed towards driving the Society into a position of open hostility to Slavery. Their real aim is a dissolution of the Union, and it is advanced in their judgment by whatever promotes division between the North and South.

The Thomas-street Homicides.

Yesterday morning, Patrick Duffy and William Drake, charged with the wanton murder of the negro Salters, were brought before Judge Russell, at private chambers, on a writ of *habeas corpus*. Mr. Jonas B. Phillips, their counsel, applied for their discharge on bail, the amount to be fixed by the Judge, on the ground that the papers before the Grand Jury only showed that a manslaughter had been committed. Judge Russell said he would take the papers, and give his opinion to-day.

THE OTHER.

In consequence of the illness of Coroner Perry, on Monday, the inquest upon the body of Catharine Young, late of No. 41 Thomas-street, whose death is reputed to have resulted from violence at the hands of her paramour, Henry Johnson, a colored man, was not held. Dr. Wheeler made an examination of the body, and found various marks of great violence upon it. The inquisition will be held to-day, and the facts will probably be elicited. The deceased died in the same house and room in which Helen Jewett was murdered upwards of 20 years ago.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

[illegible]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Illness of Gen. Cass—New-York Politicians—Central American Affairs—Examination of Engineers, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 21.

Gen. Cass is indisposed, and was not at the State Department to-day. He went to Church yesterday, and took cold in the evening.

Messrs. Schell, Sanders and Sickles are here—the former concerning appointments. It is said that Mr. Sickles has received an autograph letter from the President, sustaining a certain position taken by him.

The instructions to William Carey Jones, were to the effect that this Government would permit of no annexation of territory by Costa Rica from Nicaragua.

General Henningsen had an interview to-day with the Secretary of War.

Beverly Tucker, Consul to Liverpool, will sail on the 5d prox.

[FROM THE REPORTER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 21.

A Board of Engineers, consisting of Chief-Engineers Williamson, Wood and Follansbee, will convene at the Navy-Yard at Philadelphia on the 5th of October for the examination of engineers for promotion, and also candidates for admission into the corps.

The mails from all points South, as late as due, are to hand, but they bring no news of importance.

The Temperance Difficulties.

MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE STATE SOCIETY—POSTPONEMENT OF THE STATE CONVENTION.

ALBANY, Monday, Sept. 21.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the State Temperance Society to-day the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, A Convention of the friends of prohibition has been called by the Executive Committee of the State Temperance Society to meet at Rochester on the 30th of this month, under authority of a resolution adopted at the last meeting of the State Society, and on supposition that no call for a State Prohibitory Convention would issue from any other source; and whereas another Convention of the friends of prohibition has been called at Syracuse on the 6th of October by a Committee formed at a State Convention two years since, and whereas the State Temperance Society deem two such Conventions inexpedient, and as they earnestly desire to promote the best interests of the cause; therefore

Resolved, That the Convention of the Prohibitionists, called to meet at Rochester on the 30th instant, is hereby postponed.

Resolved, That the friends of prohibition in all the counties of the State be requested to elect delegates to attend the Convention called to meet at Syracuse, on Oct. 6, under the call already issued.

Fires.

EXTENSIVE FIRE AT CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Sept. 21.

The most extensive fire that we have had for years occurred yesterday. Johnson's Hotel, and many other buildings were destroyed. Loss $50,000, of which one-half was insured, principally in Southern offices.

FIRE AT CAMDEN.

CAMDEN, N. J., Monday, Sept. 21.

The chemical works of Messrs. Potts & Klett, at Cooper's Creek, Camden, were destroyed by fire last night. The loss is heavy.

Horrible Poisoning Case.

THIRTY-SEVEN PERSONS POISONED—SIX DEAD—THE POISONER BURNT.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Sunday, Sept. 20.

On Sunday last, in Pike County, Ala., thirty-seven persons were poisoned—six of whom are dead. A negro cook mixed arsenic with the food of the family at the instigation of a Hungarian named Coskina. Thomas Frazell, the overseer's wife, two children, Mrs. Cland and Frazell's grand-daughter are dead, and the others living are in a critical condition. The negro woman was burnt, and Coskina would undergo the same fate on the following Monday.

The United States Surveying Steamer Arctic.

HALIFAX, Monday, Sept. 21.

The United States surveying steamer *Arctic*, Capt. Berryman, which has been engaged in the Atlantic Telegraph enterprise, arrived here on Saturday night.

H. B. M. sloop *Cayenne* arrived on Sunday. She exchanged salutes with the Citadel and the Admiral's flag-ship this morning.

Non-Arrival of the Canada.

HALIFAX, Monday, Sept. 21—10½ o'clock P. M.

The weather is cloudy and very dark, with a light northwest wind. There is no sign of the Royal Mail Steamship *Canada*, now about due from Liverpool, with dates to the 12th inst.

The James Adger at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Sept. 19.

The United States Mail steamship *James Adger*, Capt. S. C. Turner, from New-York, arrived here this afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

The Difficulty between Gen. Walker and Col. Kewen.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Sept. 19.

The difficulty between General Walker and Colonel Kewen has been entirely explained away by a letter from Walker.

Land Warrants Stolen.

DUBUQUE, Monday, Sept. 21.

On the night of the 14th inst., the Register's Office, at Faribault, Minnesota, was entered and land warrants to the amount of 30,000 acres were stolen. A reward of $500 is offered for the detection of the thief.

Academy of Music.

Donizetti's charming opera of the "Elisir d'Amore," was produced here last night to a very crowded audience. It is strange that an opera so perfectly fresh and Rossini-like should be so seldom performed, especially as the story is one which every one can understand even by pantomime. It was cleanly and nicely given last night, although, as usual at these performances, without special force in any single department. The first principle of true enjoyment, however, completeness, was apparent.

Mlle. Frezzolini is a very pleasant, sketchy sort of *Adina*, animated with a gracious kind of liveliness which reminds one of the sportive court ladies in "Martha." She sings with purpose, and in this opera reserves herself for the best pieces without especial effort. She appeared to be a little hoarse, which somewhat interfered with her vocalization, but as a whole her *début* in comic opera was a deserved success, and afforded delight to many frequenters of the opera who have not been carried away by her previous efforts.

Signor Labocetta made his reappearance since his indisposition, as *Nemorino*, and by a careful performance, made many friends. He is afflicted with the usual smallness of voice which seems to pervade the members of the present company, but he sings artistically, and acts with more than usual intelligence. He is the best tenor that has appeared, so far, and will become a useful member of the company.

Signor Rocco as *Dulcamara*, and Signor Gassier as *Belcore*, were acceptable in their several *rôles*, and contributed to the general well-doing of the opera, which was a success, and will bear repetition. The chorus and orchestra were quite good, and reflected credit on the conductor, Mr. Anschutz.

On Friday next the "Trovatore" will be repeated, with Brignoli and Amodio in the cast. This is as it should be, and indicates that an amicable arrangement has been entered into with the Marshal-Maretzek troupe. The two managements will now be in a position to exchange *artistes*, and to contribute to the general prosperity of Italian opera in the three principal cities. With all the principal *artistes* of Europe on this side the Atlantic, it will now be actual lack of patronage, and consequently our own fault, if the opera fails.

Concert.—Miss Julliana May, an American prima donna of repute, makes her *début* at Niblo's Saloon to-night, assisted by Signor [illegible] and other artists. It is an occasion for [illegible] brance.

Amusements.

Broadway Theatre.—Mr. Chas. Mathews made his first appearance last evening in the [illegible] character of *Sir Affable Hawk* in the "Game of Speculation." It was in this comedy that Mr. Mathews took his farewell of the English stage previous to his departure for the United States. His impersonation of the leading character of the piece is the perfection of acting. *Sir Affable Hawk* is a gentleman of speculative tendencies, who deals in fancy stocks, bolsters bubble Companies, and pleasantly deceives the public and puts off his creditors. He is all things to all men, and imperturbably audacious. He has a daughter whom he would marry to a *Sir Harry Lester*, whom he supposes to be immensely wealthy. On this marriage all the father's hopes are built. Once married, his daughter will be rich, and his own head above water. The wealthy gentleman, however, turns out, through a train of extremely unfortunate circumstances, to be simply Mr. [illegible], an adventurer, without a penny to bless himself with. The marriage falls through of course, while a [illegible] clerk, who was rejected by the father, because of his poverty, comes up again as the possessor of a handsome little fortune; all of which is devoted to the retrieval of *Sir Affable's* shattered fortunes. The play turns upon the display of *Sir Affable's* [illegible] in gulling his victims, making them bleed freely when they intended merely to staunch former wounds that had made sad havoc with their purses. Mr. Mathews preserved the spirit of the character admirably, carrying the audience with him. Mrs. Warren as Mrs. *Hawk* and Mrs. Stoddart as *Julia* were [illegible], but had little to do. The comedy was followed by the farce of "Cool as a Cucumber in" which also Mr. Mathews appeared. Both pieces will be repeated this evening.

INTERESTING RUSSIAN CEREMONY.

Raising the Sternpost of the Leviathan Steam Propeller Frigate for the Czar.

Celebration of the Natal Day of the Grand Duke Constantine.

A very quiet convocation of distinguished personages was convened, yesterday, at the ship-yard of Wm. H. Webb, Esq., to celebrate the anniversary of the birthday of the Grand Duke Constantine, of Russia, by the formal raising of the sternpost of the immense steam propeller frigate, to be named in his honor the *General Admiral*. A full attendance of the Russian dignitaries resident in and near New-York and at Washington, were present; and among these we noticed the Minister Extraordinaire and Plenipotentiary, his Excellency the Baron de Stoeckl; Captain Chestakoff, the future Commander of the frigate, and his beautiful wife; Captains Shwartz, Count Libienfeld, (and graceful lady,) and Lieutenants; Lieutenants Magayski, Solanoeff, [illegible] and Kolokin; Count Nostheck, Consul-General for the United States, and his Secretary, Mons. [illegible]; Mr. Loback, Russian Agent; Messrs. Henry [illegible] nell, Captain C. H. Marshall, Mr. Parrott, chief of the West Point Foundry; Cook, Naval Constructor engaged in superintending the building of the United States revenue cutter; John McKeon, Esq., District Attorney; Ed. Croswell, Esq., of the Albany Argus, and others.

At about 11 o'clock, the company having gathered around the keel at the water's edge, where a platform had been raised, the services were commenced by a *pater noster* in the Russian language, read by Lieut. [illegible], in the absence of any priest of the Russian Church to whom this duty properly belonged. His Excellency the Baron De Stoeckl then deposited a silver plate in the mortice-joint and the huge timber, forming the sternpost, was raised, [illegible] ing it in its future resting-place. Upon the plate was an inscription in Russian to the effect that the frigate *General Admiral* was commenced [illegible], in the presence of his Excellency the Baron Stoeckl, Minister, &c., on the plan of Wm. H. Webb, American ship-builder, of New-York, United States of America. The "first bolt" was then riveted, and after being started by the builder, was followed by the Minister and each officer in turn, bringing up with the oldest mechanics, Mr. Mesrka, the foreman of the yard, and various of the guests, not forgetting the fair and lovely Beauty. The ceremony was thus completed.

The company then adjourned to meet at the Clarendon Hotel at 1 o'clock.

We have already published a description of the future vessel and have but few additional particulars to give. The keel is 325 feet long. She is to be 55 feet in extreme width, 36 feet in depth. Her frame is of white oak, and her principal timbers to be of live oak. The keel is formed of timbers of unusual length, which have been collected and reserved for five years for this purpose. She is to be built according to a contract with the present Emperor made personally by the builder during a visit to Russia in 185[illegible]. She is to be fully rigged as a ship, and is to have a propeller of unusual power as auxiliary. This is to be moved by two engines, the contract for which is not yet awarded.

It has been stated that eight vessels-of-war for the Russian service are now in process of construction, or engaged to be built in England. This is totally without foundation; no such work is even thought of. We are informed that no more vessels will be built for Russia in this country—not, at least, until after the completion of this one, and that will not be till the Spring of 1859.

The present vessel is to be larger than any vessel-of-war ever built, and is to be finished in the most perfect and thorough manner, without reference to cost. She is to be a model steam frigate, intended for hard service, and at the same time she is to be fitted up internally in a royal manner. Her cabins are to be constructed upon a new plan, and her upholstery is to be of the most sumptuous description. She is to be entirely fitted up here, and to be delivered, complete in every particular, in this port to the representatives of the Czar.

THE COLLATION.

At 1 o'clock the company present at the foregoing ceremony, with the exception, unfortunately, of the ladies, but with the addition of the official head of the City and a few others, met at the Clarendon. After an hour's social intercourse in the parlor of the Minister, the collation was announced. In the centre of the beautifully spread table was an ornament in sugar, its architecture modeled from a Dutch [illegible], having a most remarkable plenitude of stern. She was gayly adorned with the mingled colors of the United States, Russia and Dutchland. (Dutchland is a small European province bounded on the north by Flanders, south by the Low Countries, east by Belgium, west by the Netherlands, and all around by Holland, water and windmills.)

In the absence of the ladies our devoirs (devours) were paid to their representatives, the tongue and other comestibles. Champagne popped, without noise and its pinkish streams overflowed in honor of the *Grand Admiral*. When the clatter of knives and forks was finished the host took advantage of the silence to offer the health of the President of the United States and in quick succession that of the Czar of Russia; then by Capt. Chestakoff that of the General Admiral, the Grand Duke of Russia. The host then very briefly replied to the prosperity of the vessel, prefacing it with a speech in somewhat imperfect English yet very understandable and full of humor. He said that it was necessary to conform to the manners of the country one is in, therefore he would attempt a speech, which was not a Russian institution, but he felt emboldened to attempt it, even in English, by noting that the Americans frequently attempted and succeeded very well in doing what they knew nothing about, and also in noting the exceeding success of the proprietor of the house in ship-building, (pointing to the sugar ornament) a matter in which he evidently was extremely ignorant. He went on to speak in eulogy of the builder and the future vessel.

The health of the Mayor of the City was then given and afterward the recipient was requested to make a speech and—did n't, but he soon took his hat and departed.

Mr. Fry, of the *Tribune*, made some remarks on the national importance of ship-building, referring to the future of America, which was considered in the same vessel with Columbus, and the future of Russia in the hands of the Royal ship-carpenter, Peter the Great. He thought that the mechanic was too generally forgotten, the artificer of nations, and proposed the health of W. H. Webb, Esq. This gentleman briefly responded, that he was not a man of words, but he intended to produce a true Yankee model vessel which should speak for him.

The following sentiment was proposed by Mr. Croswell, Esq.:

Russia and the United States—May the only spec of

[illegible]

Attempt to Pass Worn Counterfeit Notes.—Tyler Wilson, who figured some years ago as a defaulter in a false pretence case involving a very large amount of money, and the pecuniary ruin of two professions, was on Monday arrested by Officer Smith, of the Jefferson Market Police Court, charged with having by false and fraudulent pretences obtained the firm of H. & A. H. Stevens, jewelers in Broadway, out of the sum of $47,000. It appears from the affidavit of Mr. James H. Stevens, that on last June, now on file in the Jefferson Market Police Court, that Wilson called upon them and asked the loan of $10,000 for the purpose of buying out an exclusive jewelry establishment. He stated that he was himself worth $300,000 one half of which was invested in several valuable farms in Vermont, and $100,000 in a certified check on the Suffolk Bank, at Boston, held by his brother, then in Boston. He stated also that he had $100,000 in stocks of the United States Government. To convince the Messrs. Stevens further that they were perfectly safe in advancing him the money, he had them find the proprietor of the jewelry establishment who was greatly distressed for want of ready cash and was compelled to sell out, and wrote dispatches to his agent for less than one-half its value. He added, further, that Mr. Jas. H. Stevens had advanced him $75,000 toward the sum requisite to make the purchase, and Deputy-Sheriff Barnes had advanced another, and that with another $50,000 he would be able, with his own means, to make the purchase. He also exhibited a lot of large diamonds, which he said belonged to the stock, and said had been valued at less than what they were really worth. Believing these representations to be true, the Messrs. Stevens loaned Wilson $45,000, but subsequently ascertained to their satisfaction, that all his allegations were false, and the senior member of the firm made an affidavit to that effect, in which he stated his belief that they were made solely with Wilson to defraud and defraud his firm. On the arrest of Wilson, he was taken before Justice Flammer, and held to bail in $7,000 to answer.

Another Charge of False Pretences.—Chas. A. Eastot, a merchant, of Stockbridge, Madison County, N. Y., was yesterday brought to this City, in custody of Officer Davis, of the Lower Police Court, to answer a charge of false pretences, preferred against him by one of the firm of S. & T. Lawrence, dry goods dealers. The complaint alleges that Austin, in May last, obtained from the firm on credit goods to the amount of $450 67, by representing that he was doing a flourishing business, owned an unincumbered farm at Stockbridge, worth $4,000, and was, in every respect, perfectly solvent. Since these representations were made he has failed, and the Messrs. Lawrence have ascertained that he was insolvent at the time he made them. The accused was taken before Justice Welsh, and held to bail in $1,000 to answer the charge.

Inquiry upon the Body of Thomas Tuite.—Coroner Hills held an inquest on Monday at No. 24 Delancey-street, upon the body of Thomas Tuite, whose death was the result of injuries received a short time since, when he was crushed in some machinery at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The particulars were published on Monday. Verdict: "Accidental death." Deceased was a native of Ireland, 38 years of age.

[Advertisement.]
TAYLOR'S
International Hotel
and
Saloons,
Broadway, corner Franklin-street.

[Advertisement.]
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—The approval of royalty is only valuable because monarchs are supposed to have received the best advice of the age. Hence, the recommendation of Holloway's Pills and Ointment by all the Royal families of Europe is a significant sign, as it represents the opinion of the European colleges.

[Advertisement.]
PUBLIC'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Mr. J. R. Anderson, everybody's favorite, is again at his old quarters, the National, and tonight is to appear in that popular drama, the "People's Lawyer." Mr. G. L. Fox and Mrs. H. F. Nickens, together with the whole company appear in the Pantomime of the "Red Gnome and White Warrior," and the musical Drama of "Guy Mannering" completes the bill.

[Advertisement.]
MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—The ladies, whose decision is law, indorse Murray & Lanman's Florida Water as the purest and most enduring of perfumes. Sold by D. T. Lanman & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, and by all druggists, at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]
HAT MARKET.—The stock at Knox's establishment, No. 212 Broadway, is large; prices fair and demand active. Heavy cash sales were made yesterday at four dollars.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 128, 127 and 129 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, Sept. 21.

[illegible] No. State 6s	b3 90¾	100 Reading Railroad	43⅝
[illegible] do	c 90¾	100 do	43⅝
[illegible] do	c 90¾	100 do	43
4,000 do	90 b3	200 do	43⅝
1,000 Cal. State 7s, '75	69	200 do	43⅝
[illegible]		do	s10 43⅝
2,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bonds	89	100 do	b30 43⅝
5,000 do	89	100 do	s3 43
50 Ill. Cen. July R.R.	89	100 do	c 43⅝
1,000 La. C. R.R. L. Bds	80	100 do	b3 43⅝
50 Mercantile Bank	100	100 do	c 43⅝
20 Irving Bank	99	100 do	b10 43
25 Metropolitan Bank	99	50 Ia. C. & Mil. R.R.	11⅝
20 Park Bank	84	100 do	11⅝
41 Bank of America	109	50 Hud. R.R.R.	77⅝
10 Am. Ex. Bank	91	87 Panama Railroad	81
50 Ohio L. & T. Co	8⅝	40 Ill. Cen. R.R.	89
20 U.S. Trust Co	102	50 do	s3 89⅝
250 Del. & H. C. Co.	s30 102⅝	100 do	b3 89⅝
110 do	102⅝	100 do	89
7 do	107	150 Cleve. & Pitts. R.R.	78
25 do	b10 107	50 do	78⅝
500 Cam. Coal Co	10	50 Gal. & Chi. R.R.	b4 97
50 Pacific M. SS. Co	65⅝	250 do	97
400 Penn. Coal Co	70	200 Cleve. & Tol. R.R.	34⅝
50 Canton Co	35⅝	200 do	34
50 do	b3 35⅝	100 do	33⅝
200 do	35⅝	100 do	s15 33⅝
50 N. Y. Cen. R.R.	b30 91⅝	200 do	s10 33⅝
125 do	c 91	400 do	c 33⅝
100 do	b3 91	100 do	c 33⅝
100 Erie Railroad	37	200 do	b3 34⅝
1,000 do	37⅝	50 Chi. & R. Isl. R.R.	76
500 do	b30 37⅝	100 do	c 76⅝
100 do	37⅝	100 do	76
50 do	c 37⅝	100 do	76⅝
50 do	37⅝	100 do	76⅝
250 do	c 37⅝	50 do	76
25 Mich. Cen. R.R.	88	100 do	76⅝
5 do	88⅝	10 Mil. & Miss. R.R.	97⅝
60 do	88⅝		55

[illegible]

Messrs. Sept. 21—P. M.

The Official Averages of the Banks in the City of New-York for the week ending Saturday last, Sept. 19, the particulars of which are advertised by each Bank separately on another page of this paper, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous weekly statement of Saturday, Sept. 12:

Decrease in Loans and Discounts	$1,611,122
Increase in Specie	1,274,320
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	517,411
Decrease in Circulation	22,415

The statement is stronger in Specie by half a million than we had a right to look for; thus showing a continued, quiet accumulation from the interior. The actual supply of Coin in Bank on the morning of Saturday week was ascertained to be $12,026,000. On Saturday last, without anything from California, and with only a trifling difference in the Sub-Treasury movement, the average sum was $13,556,186. This evening, with the aid of $195,000 from Havana, and $110,000 to-day from the Sub-Treasury, the banks probably hold about *fourteen million dollars*, an accumulation of five millions since the pressure set in. The Loans continue to show a decrease, but the probability is, the present falling off mainly originated in the curtailment of the previous week, which was not fully shown on the last average. The Undrawn Deposits are looking up—the increase this week being over half a million. The total, however, is still eight millions below the corresponding week of last year.

Including the Sub-Treasury and Clearing-House operations of the past week, the following is the general comparison of the Banking movement with the previous week, and also with the corresponding week of Sept. 20, 1856:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Sept. 19, 1857.	Sept. 12, 1857.	Sept. 20, 1856.
Capital	$52,922,000	$45,420,000	$45,420,000
Loans	109,715,495	106,774,491	109,056,973
Specie	12,270,065	12,556,186	12,161,857
Circulation	5,760,383	5,072,507	5,222,376
Gross Deposits	99,552,666	95,772,776	98,288,298
Exchanges	84,697,469	77,820,648	79,844,556
Undrawn	15,855,422	57,851,922	57,226,121
In Sub-Treasury	12,760,610	10,200,686	10,460,002

The week opens, financially, under a less favorable confidence than the condition of the Banking movement here, and the accounts from Europe of a continued good market for Cotton and Grain, might have justified. The depression is to be ascribed to the rebound from other cities. The letters from Philadelphia and Boston, this morning, were quite blue, particularly from the former, where, on Saturday afternoon, the suspension of the old Domestic Goods houses of HACKER, LEA & Co. and JOHN FARNUM & Co., were announced. The Jobbing firms of PEAR, MCKENNAN & Co., and T. P. REMINGTON, also stopped payment, and a house in the California trade, NEWMICHE & SEATS, also stopped. There were no new names reported from Boston, of importance, although the letters represent the pressure for money as extreme. The Taunton Machine Works, W. MASON manager, are reported in trouble. Here, the failures of the day are not large: Messrs. CYRUS W. FIELD & Co., Paper Commission firm, suspended payment. The senior partner, who is the principal in the concern, is now in London engaged in the affairs of the Sub-Marine Telegraph. One or two other firms are named, but with moderate liabilities. It is hoped that Mr. FIELD'S suspension will prove temporary, as it will no doubt be wholly unexpected to himself.

The failures referred to affected Stocks to-day more than the Money Market. In the latter a fair amount of discounts were obtained at Bank by regular dealers, and there was good sale for first class indorsed paper at 18@21 ⅌ cent. Single names go with difficulty at 24@30 ⅌ cent. The pressure of Sterling Bills is less marked than for Saturday's steamer, though transient drawers are driven to submit to cheaper rates, 106¼@107½, while standard bankers get 107½@108. Francs are equally unsettled, 5.30@5.20. Besides the lost gold to be drawn against upon the London underwriters—nearly £200,000 sterling—we hear of some considerable sums in Liverpool to the credit of our Cotton speculators in the way of profits. At the same time both the French and English orders for new Cotton at New-Orleans are said to be peremptory, and must immediately add to the supply of Exchange.

As low as Stocks ruled at the close of last week, they were worse to-day by 1@2 ⅌ cent. The decline was heaviest in the Western Road shares of the higher grade, such as Galena and Chicago, Chicago and Rock Island, and Illinois Central. Reading was also depressed to 42@41 ⅌ cent, and New-York Central was done in the afternoon as low as 66½ ⅌ cent; Illinois Central Bonds at 82; Missouri Sixes, 60½; Virginias, 58½, and Tennessees 75 ⅌ cent. The low-priced road stocks like Erie, Southern Michigan, La Crosse and Pittsburg were 1 ⅌ cent. down. Pennsylvania Coal was done at 68 ⅌ cent. seller 30 days. Panama at 81 ⅌ cent., buyer, 30 days. The general market left off without animation though the Bank Statement was received late in the day as a strong one.

We hear from Ohio that the State Bank and its 30 branches in that State are well sustained under the untoward condition of affairs produced by the failure of the Ohio Trust. Their capital combined is $4,100,000; Undivided Profits $1,100,000, and a Bills-Receivable or Loan movement, almost exclusively local and sound, of $10,000,000. They have taken from the Trust Company at Cincinnati about $800,000 in bonds and mortgages heretofore held by the Trust department of the concern, in settlement of the New-York deposit balances, leaving unsecured, as yet, only the Bills for Collection, which were pledged here, (improperly as the State Bank and branches allege,) and which will in no event absorb their surplus profits at home. This statement we condense from a private letter from an officer of the principal Bank at Columbus.

A well-informed party from Washington states to us that the recent purchases of State Stocks, principally Missouris, Tennessees, Ohios, Virginias and Pennsylvanias for the Indian Department, amount to nearly a million of dollars. The investments are made under the direction of Hon. JACOB THOMPSON, Secretary of the Interior, who has timed the movement to meet as far as practicable the low rates at which these Stocks have been put on the market and the superabundant means at the command of the Treasury to make the disbursement. It also happily relieves to this extent *in Specie* the pressure on the money market.

The circulating notes of the Yates County Bank, of this State, were refused redemption at the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank of Albany, (the redeeming agent,) on Saturday. The Bank is under one of the old Safety-Fund charters. Its registered notes outstanding are about $100,000, secured by a capital of $100,000, and the individual liability of the stockholders for another $100,000, together with the only legal security, Bonds and Mortgages. Mr. OLCOTT, of the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank at Albany, expresses confidence that the principal manager and owner, Judge N. M. Olcott, will take care of the Circulation, faithfully.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $142,774; paid out $242,354, and held at the close $10,182,364.

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

CONDITION OF NEW-YORK BANKS—SEPT. 19.

Banks.	Loans & Dis.	Specie.	Circulat'n.	Deposits.
Am. Exchange Bk	$6,010,297	$770,547	$280,000	$4,687,854
Atlantic Bank	324,019	14,000	97,000	322,412
Bk. of America	1,797,900	716,600	150,000	1,150,000
Bk. of Commerce	4,417,800	1,211,000	0,000	4,000,000
Bk. of Commerce	1,000,000	120,000	0,000	1,000,000
Bk. of New-York	1,000,100	247,131	297,411	1,438,811
Bk. of N. Y. & Am.	1,820,057	197,200	71,000	1,222,172
Bk. of Republic	1,601,700	401,000	19,000	1,000,000
Bk. of New-York	1,000,000	200,000	100,000	1,000,000
Bk. of Commerce	3,000,000	1,000,000	271,000	2,616,000
Broadway Bank	1,000,000	100,000	100,000	770,000
Bull's Head Bank	300,000	30,000	100,000	300,000
Bank of New-Ex.	1,000,000	100,000	100,000	770,000
Chatham Bank	811,000	97,000	90,000	600,000
Chemical Bank	1,000,000	500,000	100,000	1,000,000
City Bank	1,000,000	200,000	100,000	1,000,000
City Bank	1,100,000	200,000	10,000	1,000,000
Continental Bank	1,000,000	200,000	90,000	1,000,000
Corn Exch. Bank	1,000,000	200,000	71,000	1,000,000
East River Bank	400,000	37,000	61,000	200,000
Fulton Bank	1,000,000	200,000	127,000	1,100,000
Greenwich Bank	300,000	100,000	100,000	600,000
Grocers' Bank	300,000	100,000	60,000	300,000
Hanover Bank	1,000,000	100,000	100,000	1,000,000
Imp. & Traders' Ex.	1,000,000	100,000	100,000	600,000
Island City Bank	300,000	30	90,000	120,000
Irving Bank	300,000	90,000	110,000	600,000
Leather Man. Bk.	1,000,000	200,000	100,000	1,000,000
Manhattan Co.	4,000,000	600,000	300,000	4,000,000
Marine Bank	300,000	81,000	60,000	400,000
Market Bank	1,000,000	300,000	100,000	1,000,000
Mechanics' Bank	2,000,000	300,000	300,000	2,000,000
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	700,000	80,000	100,000	400,000
Mercantile Bank	1,000,000	300,000	90,000	1,000,000
Merchants' Bank	2,000,000	1,100,000	300,000	2,000,000
Metro. Bank, Bk.	2,000,000	300,000	100,000	1,000,000
Metropolitan Bk.	2,000,000	600,000	100,000	1,000,000
Nassau Bank				
National Bank	1,000,000	300,000	100,000	600,000
N. Y. County Bk.	300,000	100,000	100,000	300,000
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	400,000	40,000	90,000	300,000
N. Y. Exch. Bank	300,000	100,000	100,000	300,000
North River Bank	300,000	100,000	100,000	300,000
Ocean Bank	1,300,000	300,000	300,000	1,000,000
Oriental Bank	300,000	100,000	100,000	300,000
Pacific Bank	300,000	41,000	100,000	300,000
Park Bank	3,000,000	600,000	300,000	2,000,000
People's Bank	300,000	100,000	100,000	300,000
Phenix Bank	2,000,000	300,000	300,000	1,000,000
Bk. Nicholas Bank	300,000	100,000	100,000	300,000
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,000,000	300,000	300,000	600,000
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	2,000,000	400,000	300,000	1,000,000
Tradesmen's Bank	1,000,000	300,000	300,000	600,000
Union Bank	2,000,000	400,000	100,000	1,000,000

Recapitulation.

Loans	$109,715,495	Circulation	$5,072,507
Specie	12,556,186	Deposits	95,772,776

Money Circulars for Europe.

NEW-YORK, Monday, September 21, 1857.

Since our last advices, of 15th inst., we have had a dull and falling market in all the speculative Securities of the Stock Exchange. In the more solid shares, and in State Stocks, the variation in prices has been small, and in some cases a trifling improvement has taken place. Operations during the week have been comparatively small, and principally for cash. An additional gloom was thrown over the market on Friday by the news of the loss of the steamship *Central America*, with most of her passengers, and the semi-monthly shipment of gold from California. The Banks of the City have very much strengthened themselves during the past few weeks, so much so, that a further contraction of Discounts and Loans would seem unnecessary, the end in view having been gained, that of diminishing the large shipments of Specie. There is a great derangement in Domestic Exchange, and an unusual dullness in all branches of trade. State Stocks continue active, and prices are well maintained. The largest sales were of Missouri 6s. In County and City Bonds, there has been nothing done worthy of note. A few Chicago 6s and Milwaukee City Sinking Fund Bonds have changed hands at a decline of ⅝ ⅌ cent. in prices. In Railroad Bonds the movement has been small. The principal sales were of New-York Central 6 ⅌ cents, and Illinois Central Construction Bonds, both at a decline in price. Railroad Shares have also been less active, and prices generally lower. The most marked decline has been in Michigan Central, Illinois Cen., New-York Central and Erie. For the variations in prices during the week, we refer as usual to table of prices.

Money continues very stringent. We quote business paper from 15 to 24, with more difficulty to sell than in the beginning of the week.

DE COPPET & CO.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Sept. 21, 1857.

Our last advices were dated 15th inst. Affairs seemed on the eve of improvement, when news of the melancholy loss of the steamer *Central America*, with its cargo of $1,600,000 in gold, was received and disappointed the hopes of those who had been looking forward to this important arrival as likely to allay the present crisis. The loss of the treasure total, about $1,000,000 of which is believed to be insured in London and the remainder in the United States. The insurance companies having immediately declared that they would waive the customary delays and pay the losses at once, a more quiet feeling followed the announcement. The money market, as yet, shows no favorable change in rates, but the banks have discounted a little more freely, and there have been fewer and less important failures in this City. On the other hand, heavy suspensions are reported in Boston and Philadelphia, and throughout the cities in the interior; in the Eastern, Middle and Western States, money is in the last degree stringent. Thus far, however, the West seems to have withstood the crisis better than had been expected. In every part of the country the crops have never been so abundant as now, and it requires but a few weeks to realize upon them, to enable us to overcome the difficulties that at present beset us. The stock market has been inactive, and prices have again declined. Speculation, whether for a rise or a fall, is almost suspended, and transactions are mostly confined to sales made for account of parties who are forced to sell. The heaviest decline of the week is in Michigan Central, Reading, Chicago and Rock Island shares. State Stocks have been active—Missouri and Virginia in particular,—with an advance on some of them. Virginias have advanced 1¼ ⅌ cent.; Tennessee, ¼; California 1875, sales at 55; North Carolina, 1 ⅌ cent. higher; Kentucky and Ohio, 1866, no change; Georgia, sales at 100; Missouri Bonds have changed from 71¼ to 69¾, closing 1 ⅌ cent. below our last advices. City and County Bonds, we note sales of Milwaukee and Chicago Bonds at a decline of ½ ⅌ cent. Railroad Bonds lower; Erie 1871, have declined 5 ⅌ cent., do. 1875, sales at 55, and 1883 at 43; New-York Central 6s have declined 2 ⅌ cent.; do. 7s, 1; Illinois Central Construction Bonds rose to 85¾, receding to 82, being a fall of 2¼ for the week. Railroad Shares generally lower—sales moderate, chiefly for cash; Erie has declined 3¾ ⅌ cent.; Reading, 7¾; New-York Central, 4¾; Michigan Central, 7; Panama, 1; Michigan Southern, preferred, ½; Illinois Central, 6¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 4¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 7; Galena and Chicago, 4¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 1½; Hudson River, 2¾; LaCrosse and Milwaukee, 2¾; Milwaukee and Mississippi, 1 ⅌ cent., Michigan Southern has advanced, 1¼; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati without change. Sales of Ohio Trust at 8½. Money extremely close—First-class paper, 18@24; Second-class ditto almost unsalable at 24 to 36 ⅌ cent. Exchanges, rates lower and extremely irregular. Business very limited. London 107@107½; Paris, 5.20 to 5.25.

MARIE & KANE.

Money Affairs in Other Cities.

From the Boston Journal, Sept. 19.

The Money market was very much excited yesterday, upon the report of the failure of CHARLES H. MILLS & Co., and rumors were flying about all day affecting other houses. It was, therefore, very difficult to sell paper; the banking houses were all willing to sell, but would not buy at any price. The rates are without any quotable change, and some paper which is still "edged" goes at 1½ ⅌ cent. ⅌ month. The loss of the California steamer made gloom over the street, as many who were relying upon their remittances to help them out, will now be put to their trumps to raise money in some other way.

From the Boston Traveller, Sept. 19.

The week closes with an unsettled feeling in financial matters, and negotiations are made with less facility. The leading dealers in paper still refuse to buy, consequently rates are nominally quoted 1½ @1¾ ⅌ cent. ⅌ month.

The Banks to-day generally discounted to the extent of their receipts, and at the close of business there was apparently a more comfortable feeling.

From the St. Louis Intelligencer.

We learn, from very good sources, that a large amount of coin is on its way to this city, and will arrive next week—a much larger amount indeed than the public have heretofore had reason to suppose. We hear of shipments to this city of some very large amounts on private account, which will swell the gross amount now on hand by over a million dollars.

We also learn that the payments from the Sub-Treasury of this point, are now, and will be, quite heavy. It seems the part of wisdom, in the present state of the money market, for the Government to give every facility to the business men of St. Louis, furnishing them the funds which will be needed for Western expenditure.

The disbursement of so large a sum of coin, much of which must go into channels of trade in St. Louis and Missouri, thence rapidly decline, as we may hope, St. Louis, cannot fail to give great strength to the business men of our city, and prove a permanent source of supply for our Banks—thereby securing them from the fluctuations that may affect other Western Banks.

With this prospect before us, we do not see how St. Louis can be long affected by the late drain upon it. With the incoming of money from the country, which is beginning to be felt already, and which by the end of Fair week will, no doubt, be awaited to over $500,000, and which will have coming in a steady stream, for three months, and with the advance of crops to the South and to the seaboard, for which returns will be had; and with the disbursements of the Sub-Treasury, (heavy now, and to continue so for a year at least,) it must be apparent to all, that the money stringency in St. Louis is nearly at an end. It cannot possibly continue.

Let the Banks and the community act as if they knew, what they really do know, and the pressure is over at once.

From the Philadelphia News, Sept. 21.

The week which ends to-day will long be remembered as the most gloomy and disastrous which the business men of Philadelphia have experienced for very many years. There has rarely been exhibited in the annals of mercantile intercourse, a more total lack of confidence, and generous support than has just been witnessed in our city, and the only wonder of a disinterested looker-on is that our business men have not made a movement similar to that of the banks in 1837, looking to a united determination to demand an extension of their payments for a short period of time.

That such a movement has not been made, under the circumstances through which they have labored manfully to meet their obligations, is in itself a very strong evidence of their real strength, and a therein indication that the storm has expended its greatest force, and will shortly be followed by fairer weather.

From the Chicago Times of Friday evening.

The Money market is without material change. The demand for money and Eastern exchange is active. Western currency is abundant, and bankers are discounting with great discrimination and caution. There is a great deal of paper in the street offered, but it bearing very good names. Bankers are selling exchange but sparingly, and only to persons who are really entitled to it. The usual rate is 2@4 ⅌ cent. The house of Messrs. HUGHES, WHITE & WHITE, dealers in silks and staple dry goods on Lake-street, was closed yesterday by the Sheriff. The proceedings were on a judgment note for a large amount, at the instance of a New-York firm. Messrs. HUGHES, WHITE & WHITE were doing a large, but a safe and paying business, and their sales this year were 40 ⅌ cent. greater than last year. Had a little time been given them they would have been abundantly able to meet all their liabilities. The hasty and injudicious action of their New-York creditors deserves the severest condemnation.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Monday, Sept. 21—8 P. M.

FLOUR dull and supply limited. Sales 2,000 bbls., at $5 for fair brands Michigan; $5 25@$5 50 for fancy and extra Michigan, Ohio and Indiana; and $5 75@$6 for double extra. WHEAT—A moderate supply and good demand, at firm prices. Sales 20,000 bushels, at $1 for Chicago Spring; $1 10 for Red Ohio and Indiana; and $1 25 for White Canadian. Coast market quiet, and hardly so firm. Sales 28,000 bushels, at 64½c.@65c., mostly at the outside figure. OATS firmer. Sales 5,000 bushels at 36c.@37c. WHISKY lower. Sales 100 bbls. at 23c. Canal Freights lower; 8c. on Corn and 11c. on Wheat to Albany; 10c. on Corn and 12c. on Wheat to New-York. *Lake Imports for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day*—3,761 bbls. Flour; 12,840 bushels Wheat; 16,400 bushels Corn; 1,500 bushels Oats.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Sept. 19.

COTTON—Sales to-day, 1,200 bales at irregular prices. Receipts to-day, 120 bales. FLOUR advanced 10c. STERLING EXCHANGE, 7 ⅌ cent. premium.

Passengers Arrived.

By steamship Glasgow, from Glasgow—Mrs. M. Frazer, Miss J. Frazer, Mrs. C. Roy, Miss F. Watson, Ann Dickson, Jane Goudie, Jane Lamb, Mrs. H. Lyle, Mrs. C. Dennis, Mrs. J. Denham, D. Fraser and lady, E. Edwards and lady, Miss F. A. Farnum, Miss S. Kerr, Mrs. Johnston and son, Miss A. Steel, Wm. Shaw and lady, Miss McGregor and lady, Miss M. McGregor, Master John McGregor, H. Lyle, Allen Buchanan, Jr., R. Lamb, W. R. May, Wm. Armstrong, Patrick McDonald, John Brown, Wm. R. Hill, John Dunham, Hugh Morgan, A. McAliley, Wm. Roy, T. Templeton and lady and family, Miss M. Dow, Chas. McNair, John Tinker, Jas. Wilson, Jas. Thompson, Wm. Gray, Wm. Elder, W. C. McBride, R. Gallagher, J. Lancaster, J. Whitworth, and 6 in the steerage.

By steamship Kosciusko, from New-York, Portsmouth and Southampton—Mrs. M. Lafferty, Jo. H. Richards, Mrs. Capt. Mrs. Dearborn, J. Dunderdale, lady and son, A. Rogers, John Webb and lady, A. C. Trundle and lady, Miss Young, J. Whitson, B. C. L. Hemmington, J. M. Redmond, J. Blatchwell, and 5 in the steerage.

RELIGIOUS ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	5 47	Sun sets	5 59
Moon rises	8 40	Moon sets	7 48
HIGH WATER			
Sandy Hook	3 40	Gov. Island	11 25
Hell Gate	1 06		

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Sept. 21.

Cleared.

Steamship Northern Light, Tinklepaugh, Aspinwall, M. O. Roberts.

Ships Graham's Folly, Haydon, Antwerp, Laytin & Hurlbut; Bavaria, Townsend, Havre, W. Whitlock, Jr.

Barks H. L. Rutgers, Delano, Rio, Peter Cooper; Oakland, Hunter, Savannah, N. L. Bridges; Cortes, (Bremen,) Stoengraffe, Bremen, Hennings, Muller & Gieftig.

Brig Josiah Jez, Munson, Jacksonville, Thompson & Hunter.

Schooners A. Falkenburg, Rogers, Richmond, C. H. Pierson; A. B. Terry, Wolmore, Camp, Pinkney, Van Brunt & Slight; Cosmine, Hince, Jacksonville, Small & Mickles.

Sloop W. H. Brown, Halleck, Providence, L. Kenny.

Barge Shriver, Meekins, Baltimore.

Steamers Jackson, Baker, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell; Mars, Nichols, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs.

Arrived.

Steamship Glasgow, Duncan, Glasgow Sept. 4, with mdse. and 210 passengers to J. McKnight. 16th, lat. 43 10, lon. 60 20, at 1:15 P. M., wind suddenly chopped from W. to a terrific squall from E. to N. W., carrying every stick of square canvas away, and leaving the maintopgallantmast gaffs, mainyard, and started mainmast.

Steamship Roanoke, Skinner, Portsmouth, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Pleasants.

Ship Java, (of New-Orleans,) Linscott, Leghorn July 10, and Gibraltar Aug. 10, with marble, rags, &c., to J. O. Baker.

Ship Elizabeth Hamilton, Lewis, Liverpool 31 ds., with mdse. and 32 passengers to J. Atkins. Has had very boisterous weather from lat. 42.

Bark Riga, (Russ.,) Kallisz, Riga 70 ds., with hemp to W. Lorbach & Schepeler.

Bark Peter Demill, Hoey, Savannah 8 ds., with lumber to Demill & Co. 18th inst., while anchored in the lower Bay during the N. E. storm, parted the chain and went ashore near the Long Wharf. Also by Keyport, and was drawn off the morning without any damage.

Bark Sarah Park, (of Rangor,) Pendleton, Shields 41 ds., with coal to master. Had head winds most of the passage.

Brig Ocean Wave, (of Boston,) Morton, Trinidad de Cuba, 28 ds., with sugar, &c., to Walsh, Carver & Chase. On the 11th and 12th inst., in lat. 38 50, lon. 70 20 W., experienced a tremendous gale from N. E. to S. E., which blew the sails to pieces; took the rudder, nothing to steer with but a tarpaulin, in the main rigging, they too making a clean breach over us; carried away the foretopmast, foremast, maintopmast and bitmast, with sails attached. The second mate, Mr. Augustus Perkins, of Newcastle, Me., and a colored seaman named David Freeman, were washed overboard and drowned. There was such a tremendous sea running at the time we could not save them. The sea was so rough that it was five days before we could clear the wreck. On the sixth day got the topsail yard with a single reef on it, and drifted as far as lat. 40 W., Aug. 14, lat. 38 50, lon. 73 30, passed the hull of a vessel which appeared to be abandoned; could not get near her in our crippled condition. On the 16th inst., at 10 P. M., was taken in tow 50 miles E. S. E. of Sandy Hook by pilot boat A. B. Neilson, No. 21, and towed to Quarantine.

Brig Isaiah, (Br.,) Fitzpatrick, Windsor, N. S., 9 ds., with plaster to A. Smithers & Co.

Brig Susan, Cattrell, Philadelphia 8 days, bound to Boston.

Brig Arcturus, (Br.,) Howard, Windsor, N. S., 14 ds., with plaster to master.

Brig Acadian, (Br.,) Lockhart, Windsor 7 ds., with plaster to master.

Brig Louisa, Chesholm, Windsor 8 ds., with plaster to J. S. Whitney & Co.

Brig Lavacca, Greenman, Westerly, R. I., in ballast.

Schr. Londonderry, (Br.,) Faulkner, Windsor, 14 ds., with plaster to D. E. De Wolf.

Schr. Persia, (Br.,) Smith, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to master.

Schr. Ringgold, Williams, with mdse. from wreck of ship New-Hampshire, to Johnson & Higgins.

Schr. H. W. Johnson, Crellin, with mdse. from wreck of ship Rome, ashore at Morichest, to Johnson & Higgins.

Schr. May, (new,) Baker, Deep River, Conn., to D. C. Murray.

Schr. Grand Lodge, ——, Rockport, fish.

Schr. Ceylon, ——, Rockland, lime.

Schr. Caroline H., ——, Tremont, plaster.

WIND—During the day, from E.

Sailed.

Steamship Northern Light, for Aspinwall. Bark E. Lincoln, Johnson, Matanzas, and others.

Below.

Ship Andrew Jackson. Also, 1 brig, name unknown.

Brigs Arabella, from Aspinwall; Mary Cobb; Windward, from Porto Rico; Rover, from Key West; Cordenas, Schr. Maria.—(All by pilot boat David Mitchell.)

Memorandum.

The Hamburg ship Donau, 700 tons register, is now on the large Balance Dock at Jersey City. She will be recaulked and receive her first suit of copper.

The ship Vanguard is on the same dock. She will be partly stripped, and caulked, and be refastened aft.

The ship Transcript, of the Norfolk line, is on the Sectional Dock for repairs. She will be stripped, recaulked and newly coppered.

Returned.

Brig Horace, Craig, hence for Jacksonville, having, on the 8th inst., when 18 miles E. of Sesam, been put into by schr. Lucinda Jane, of St. George, from Philadelphia for Belfast, Me. The brig had her starboard tacks on board, and the schooner coming before the wind, Capt. Craig hailed the schooner to put his helm hard down.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE
AUTUMN HAT.
The attention of gentlemen is particularly invited to our Beautiful and very Attractive Hat for Autumn.
WARNOCK & CO.,
No. 512 Broadway, Cor. Niblo's Hotel.

HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY STOCK for sale cheap. ALBERT H. HOOD, Jr., No. 4 Royal-st.

APPLES AND PEARS IN ARTHUR'S SELF-SEALING CANS AND JARS.—Few things will be found more delicious in Winter than Rosy-Flavored Apples and pears, kept fresh in "Arthur's Self-Sealing Cans and Jars." Let every housekeeper try a dozen or two jars of this fruit. We will thank us for our advice next Christmas, if she follows it. For sale by E. P. TORREY, Agent for the manufacturers, No. 6 Platt-st., New-York.

RICH CARPETING—GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 459 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, of this FALL'S IMPORTATION, at a great reduction from recent rates.

WATSON'S $10 SEWING MACHINES vs. THE CONSOLIDATED $125 SEWING MACHINES—"INJUNCTION" DISSOLVED.—In Circuit Court, United States, New-York, before M. Shipman and Edward Shaw, on the H. W

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL [illegible] AUCTION.—At the earnest [illegible] of many parties, I beg leave to inform my friends and the public that I am fully prepared to hold

SPECIAL AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS, BONDS, AND OTHER SECURITIES, EVERY TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, in addition to my regular semi-weekly sales on MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS, [illegible] at the Merchants' Exchange, so that [illegible] can be made daily if desired, and receive thorough publicity through my advertisements.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

WILLIAM TOPPING, Auctioneer.

SEMI-ANNUAL SALE OF WATCHES AND WATCH MOVEMENTS.—WILLIAM TOPPING & CO., No. [illegible] Broadway, will sell on TUESDAY, Sept. 22, at 12 o'clock, [illegible] elegant Watches and Movements of every description, consisting of gold and silver, patent and detached levers, lepine, duplex and chronometer watches, open face and hunting, some [illegible] eight days.

Also, full-jeweled English lever movements of various makers.

The above [illegible] of various sizes and suitable for ladies' and gentlemen's use.

Every article warranted to be in all respects as represented [illegible].

Also, at 10 o'clock, [illegible] by order of [illegible] every article in the line.

Also—Peremptory sale of Furs, [illegible], mantillas, victorines and [illegible] manufactured for a City store, and ordered to be sold without reserve. Together with a large and varied [illegible] of fancy and dry goods, to which the [illegible] attention of cash buyers is invited.

[illegible] on morning of sale.

EDWARD V. WESCOTT, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, at the residence No. 183 West 21st-st., a few doors west of 7th-av.

E. V. WESCOTT will sell at auction, TO-MORROW, (Wednesday), commencing at 10 o'clock precisely, the entire elegant furniture, statuary, bronzes, paintings and beautiful ornaments, contained in the above first-class house. The furniture, which is of the finest description, was made to order, and has been used but five months, the whole of which will be peremptorily sold, affording to purchasers an opportunity of obtaining really elegant furniture at prices which must be infinitely below its value. Catalogues can be obtained at the house. There will be no postponement on account of the weather. The parlor furniture consists in part of elegant 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, made by Nunn & Fischer; two full suites [illegible] carved rosewood parlor furniture, covered in costly [illegible] in perfect order; solid rosewood reception [illegible] chairs, in satin; two elegant rosewood [illegible] with mirrors, doors and back; marble [illegible] work tables and fancy tables; four splendid French pier and mantel mirrors, richly mounted [illegible] card tables, pier and sofa tables; rosewood corner [illegible], French secretaires, marble-top music cabinet, Turkish lounges, real Sevres and Dresden [illegible] vases, with a large collection of beautiful statuary and bronze ornaments; a number of valuable oil-paintings, richly framed; velvet and tapestry carpets; bronze and ormolu chandeliers, [illegible]. Also, every description of elegant rosewood chamber furniture, dressing bureaus, bedsteads, [illegible] washstands, oval mirrors, suites [illegible] and hair cloth, splendid secretary, book case, [illegible] library do., with a great variety of elegant dressing [illegible], [illegible] carved oak extension table, cost $[illegible]; silver ware, spoons, forks, salvers, dining and tea service, fruit baskets, goblets, casters, rich China, [illegible] and glass, cake do., ivory and pearl cutlery, with a large quantity not mentioned. Every article will be positively sold without reserve, and a satisfactory [illegible] will be required of purchasers. Sale rain or shine.

F. NASH, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF RICH AND durable household furniture, magnificent rosewood piano-forte, works of art, &c., at the residence, No. 51 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—F. NASH will sell TO-MORROW, Sept. 23, at the above residence, the entire costly furniture contained therein, the whole of which is of the best description. The sale will commence [illegible] A. M., in the basement, embracing common crockery, glass ware, clock, and many other articles. The parlor furniture, which is the most expensive kind, will be sold at 11 o'clock, and consists of one magnificent rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, elegantly inlaid [illegible] of real pearl, and solid pearl keys, admitted [illegible] one of the best instruments ever [illegible]; three solid and richly carved rosewood parlor [illegible], covered in superb India satin; solid rosewood centre tables, with real Egyptian marble tops; ladies' [illegible] work-tables, lined with satin wood; superbly-carved rosewood etageres, with French plate glass doors and backs; reception and easy chairs, in rich French satin and brocade; rosewood corner stands, heavy French plate mantel and pier glasses, satin, brocade and lace window-curtains, elegant bronze and ormolu clock, [illegible], China vases, and other valuable parlor ornaments; [illegible] velvet and Brussels carpets. Dining-room and chamber furniture—Solid and richly-polished extension dining-table, sixteen feet; elegantly-carved dining-room suite in silk plush; rich China ware, solid silver ware, crystal cut-glass ware, silver and ivory cutlery, [illegible] castors, &c., &c.; mahogany sofas, cushioned chairs, rockers; [illegible] carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, [illegible], China toilet sets, twenty pure hair mattresses, beds and bedding, ingrain carpets, stair-carpets, bedroom [illegible] clocks, tables, [illegible], rosewood hall-stand, three gas chandeliers, together with all the basement furniture, cooking-stove, &c., &c., with which the sale will commence. The auctioneer calls the special attention of housekeepers, hotel-keepers and others to this sale, as every article will positively be sold. Catalogues will be issued and can be had early on the morning of sale, which is peremptory, rain or shine.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 PINE-ST., CORNER WILLIAM-ST.—Auction sales at the Merchants' Exchange Tuesdays and Fridays. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sales also at the Board of Brokers.

TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

[illegible] shares Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Co.	$100 each.
75 shares Phenix Bank Stock	$20 each.
[illegible] shares Bank of Commerce	$100 each.
15 shares Metropolitan Bank Stock	$100 each.
100 shares Morris & Essex R. R. Co.	$50 each.
50 shares Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R. R. Co.	$50 each.
20 shares Bank of the State of New-York	$100 each.
[illegible] shares Bowery Bank Stock	$25 each.
[illegible] shares [illegible] Bank Stock	$25 each.
[illegible] per cent. Convertible Bonds of New-York and Erie R. R. Co.	$1,000 each.
$[illegible] per cent. Bonds of the City of Milwaukee	$1,000 each.
$[illegible] per cent. Bonds of Milwaukee & Horricon R. R. Co.	$1,000 each.
$[illegible] per cent. Bonds of Milwaukee & Beloit R. R. Co.	$1,000 each.
$12,000 10 per cent. Farm Bonds of Racine & Mississippi R. R. Co.	$1,000 each.
$20,000 2d Mortgage Bonds of the New-Jersey Central R. R. Co.	1,000 each.

B. P. BAKER, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, Mirrors, Carpets, &c., &c. [illegible] TO-MORROW, Sept. 23, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, [illegible] Nassau-st., a large and desirable assortment of new and second-hand furniture, consisting in part of seven elegant carved rosewood parlor suites, covered in superb French satin brocatelle, silk plush and hair cloth; rosewood, marble-top, mirror-back, and French etageres, splendid sofas, tete-a-tetes, lounges, reception, Voltaire, rocking and other chairs; bedsteads, bureaus, [illegible], book cases, hall and corner stands, beds, bedding, mattresses, pillows, velvet tapestry; Brussels, ingrain, Aubusson and other carpets; mahogany, black walnut and enamelled chamber suites, wardrobes, &c., &c.

Also, cutlery, crockery, silver-plated ware, glassware, Chinaware, fancy goods, oil paintings, &c., &c.

In addition to the above, at the same time and place, one [illegible] organ, suitable for traveling showmen. Sale peremptory. Catalogues ready early morning of sale.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22 and 23, at 10 o'clock each day, at the warerooms No. 368 Canal-st., the entire stock of cabinet furniture of A. L. Cate & Co., retiring from business, consisting of a rich and superior assortment of rosewood, mahogany, oak and painted furniture, made of the best materials and workmanship; rosewood suites in satin and brocatel and hair-cloth. Also, chamber and dining-room suites, [illegible], hair mattresses, feather beds and pillows, office furniture, iron safe, desks; also, the oilcloth and carpets covering the warerooms, the whole offering for the trade and others an opportunity seldom to be [illegible] to supply themselves with substantial furniture. A. L. Cate & Co. pledge themselves to sell every article [illegible] reserve. Catalogues on the day previous to sale.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer, Office No. 454 Canal-st.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer.

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. Splendid French plate pier and mantel mirrors, gas [illegible], English velvet, tapestry and other carpets, [illegible] piano-forte, fine oil-paintings, &c.

SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO., Auctioneers, will sell at their warerooms, No. 31 Nassau-st., THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 10½ o'clock, the furniture of a first-class house, removed from 23d-st., for convenience of sale. In the collection will be found two splendid French plate mantel mirrors, [illegible] pier-glasses, with handsome stands, and four rich gilt cornices to match, English velvet tapestry, Brussels, ingrain and other carpets, two rosewood parlor suites, [illegible], two rosewood etageres, bookcases, wardrobes, and a general assortment of chamber and dining-room furniture, &c.

Also—One rosewood piano-forte, five gas chandeliers, and other gas fixtures, several fine oil-paintings, &c. The whole positively without reserve, as the owner is leaving the City.

T. C. HOUGHTON, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF CABINET FURNITURE, being the entire stock of a manufacturer and dealer, by order of the Assignee.—TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at Wareroom No. 465 6th-av., between 28th and 29th sts.—T. C. HOUGHTON will sell as above the manufactured and unmanufactured stock of Furniture and Upholstery goods, consisting in part of sofas, tete-a-tetes, lounges, easy chairs, arm and [illegible] marble-top centre and side tables, extension dining tables, tea and Pembroke tables, cane-seat [illegible] and chamber chairs, a large variety of mahogany [illegible], mattresses, beds, patent [illegible], marble-top bureaus and washstands, [illegible], also a large variety of [illegible] every description, the whole to be sold [illegible] Assignee.

Catalogues on the morning of sale.

[illegible], Auctioneer.

VALUABLE CENTRAL-PARK LOTS AT AUCTION.—WILKINS & LIVINGSTON will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, Sept. 24, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, [illegible] lots on the east side of 5th-av., comprising the entire front between 68th and 69th sts., with [illegible] at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 11 Wall-st.

[illegible], Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, the entire elegant furniture of house No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., viz.: Rosewood and mahogany parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

IT WILL PAY TO READ THIS [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY LEEDS, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY—TUESDAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, AT the residence No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., the entire costly [illegible] furniture, [illegible] carved rosewood [illegible] covered in rich [illegible] brocatelle; splendid [illegible], centre tables, etageres, sofa and side tables; [illegible] French plate mirrors, with richly carved gilt frames, superior [illegible] piano-forte, [illegible] inlaid with pearl; piano cover and stool; window [illegible] chairs, rich lace window curtains and cornices, splendid Brussels carpets in parlor, elegant mantel ornaments, [illegible], splendid oil-paintings by the old masters in elegant rich gilt frames; library [illegible] handsomely carved; library chairs and tables to match; bedroom furniture, consisting of rosewood, black walnut and mahogany bedsteads, hair and spring mattresses, dressing bureaus, washstands, cushioned chairs, sofa and rockers in hair cloth, bronzed clocks, engravings and paintings, tapestry, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, stair carpets and rods, hat-stands and chairs to match; dining-room furniture, embracing solid oak extension table, chairs and sofa, glass ware, crockery, China, tea and dinner sets, cutlery and rich silver-ware, together with the usual assortment of kitchen utensils. The whole will be sold without reserve, on account of the family breaking up housekeeping. Descriptive catalogue on day of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL BY Auction on TUESDAY, Sept. 22, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st.

A brown mare, about 15½ hands high, 8 years old, very stylish. Has trotted a mile in three minutes and five seconds round the track; trots easy in 3½ minutes on the road. Sound and kind in the harness.

Also, a fine buggy, City make.

Also, one set of harness, made by one of our best City makers.

Also, 1 blanket, halters, fly nets, etc.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER FIRE DEPARTMENT, No. 21 [illegible], NEW-YORK, May 21, 1857.—The undersigned calls the attention of the Firemen to the following list of buildings, which have been examined and pronounced unsafe by the Board of Fire Wardens:

Albany-st., No. 20—Ann-st., No. 140—Ann-st., Nos. 45, 74—Barclay-st., Nos. 47, 94, 96, 100, 102, 104—Baxter-st., No. 41—Bleecker-st., No. 243—Bowery, No. 119—Beekman-st., Nos. 22, 24—Broadway, Nos. 256, 274 (rear) 371, City Hotel buildings, corner of Cedar and Thames sts.—Catharine-st., Nos. 28, 31½—Cedar-st., Nos. 4, 126—Cherry-st., No. 147—Courtlandt-st., No. 10—Chambers-st., Nos. 84, 114—Duane-st., Nos. 6, 119, 142, 144—East Broadway, No. 76—Elm-st., Nos. 121, 123, 125—Eighth-st., Nos. 227, 229—Eleventh-st., Nos. 217, 221, 223, 257, 259, 261—East Thirteenth-st., No. 216—East Fourteenth-st., five five story brown-stone dwellings, near Third-av.—East side—East Sixteenth-st., No. 177—East Eighteenth-st., Nos. 242, 244, 246—East Nineteenth-st., No. 210—Fulton Market buildings—Fourth-st., No. 280—Forsyth-st., No. [illegible]—Fifth-st., No. 313—Greenwich-st., Nos. 29, 36, 83, 85, 87, 92, 101, 112, 164, 170—Howard-st., Nos. 39, 41—Horatio-st., No. 130—Jacob-st., Nos. 11, 13, 15, 21, 23, 25—Leonard-st., Nos. 136, 138, 140—Lewis-st., No. 225—Liberty-st., 138, 142—Market-st., northeast corner Water—Mercer-st., No. 107—Mulberry-st., northeast corner of Canal—Mott-st., Nos. 216, 218, 220, 222, 230—Nassau-st., Nos. 22, 24, 26—Ninth-st., Nos. 349, 351—Pearl-st., Nos. 340, 346, 390, 477—Peck-slip, Nos. 38, 40, 42—Pine-st., Nos. 25, 27—Pike-st., No. 37—Reade-st., Nos. 36, 61—Roosevelt-st., No. 34—South-st., Nos. 96, 116—Northwest corner South and James sts.—Spruce-st., Nos. 2, 4, 18—Twelfth-st., Nos. 434, 469—Water-st., Nos. 22, 142, 412—Washington-st., Nos. 5, 21, 23, 33, 35, 71, 87, 89, 107, 123, 160, 162, 179—Worth-st., Nos. 51, 53, 55—Wooster-st., No. 73—Northeast corner West and Albany sts.—Northeast corner West and Cedar-sts.—West Sixteenth-st., corner Ninth-av.—West Seventeenth-st., Nos. 40, 71, 140—West Twenty-ninth-st., No. 353—West Thirtieth-st., Nos. 126, 162—West Thirty-first-st., Nos. 129, 131—West Thirty-second-st., Nos. 83, 106—West Thirty-fifth-st., Nos. 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137—West Thirty-seventh-st., Nos. 243, 246 (rear)—West Fortieth-st., No. 206—Seventh-av., Nos. 424, 425, 426, 429, 430—Ninth-av., 319½—Northeast corner First-av., and Ninth-st.—Avenue A, No. 30—Avenue C, Nos. 134, 136, 138—Corner Sixteenth-st. and Sixth-av., Johnson & Green's Hair Factory—Corner Twenty-sixth and Seventh-av., northeast corner—Corner Twenty-seventh-st., and Broadway, marble saw mill.

HENRY H. HOWARD, Chief Engineer New-York Fire Department.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, July 10, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE water rents are due and payable annually on the 1st of May. On the 1st of August following, five per cent. is added to all unpaid rents; and on the 1st of November thereafter, an additional ten per cent. See act of Legislature, April 11, 1849.

All those citizens who wish to avoid paying either of these penalties must pay before the 1st of August next.

R. C. HANCE, Register.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—TAKE notice that an application will be made to the next Legislature for the passage of an act authorising the construction and use of a railroad for the transportation of passengers upon and through certain streets in the City of New-York, parallel to, west of, and near Broadway, and also upon such portion of Broadway as may be necessary to convey passengers between 59th and 14th sts.; and also for the necessary act of incorporation or association to carry out the objects of such grant.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Board of Water Commissioners of the City of Hoboken, for furnishing, or for furnishing and laying about 30,000 feet of iron pipe, ranging in capacity from 6 to 16 inches in diameter, tested by a pressure of 300 pounds to the square inch, to be delivered in Hoboken without delay. Parties wishing to estimate will receive all necessary details by applying at the office of the Board, No. 73 Washington-st., Hoboken.

All estimates will be opened on the 16th September next. The Commissioners reserve the right to refuse any or all bids, if considered to their interest so to do.

All communications must be addressed "Board of Water Commissioners' Office, No. 73 Washington-st., Hoboken, N. J."

EDMUND CHARLES, President.
CHARLES CLINTON.

In consequence of unavoidable delay, caused in making a map of the general distribution and specifications for the same, the Commissioners will postpone the opening of the bids for the above works until the 23d inst., in order to allow a reasonable time for all parties to present their bids.

EDMUND CHARLES, President.
CHARLES CLINTON.

$60,000.—HOBOKEN CITY WATER LOAN.—Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Water Commissioners of the city of Hoboken, N. J., until the 23d day of September next, at their office, No. 73 Washington-st., in said city, for the whole, or any part of the $60,000 Water Loan, of said city, issued pursuant to an act of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, entitled an act to authorise the Water Commissioners of the city of Hoboken to contract for and introduce water into said city, and to provide for the payment thereof; approved March 20, 1857. All proposals must state the time the same shall be taken for, (not to be less than ten nor more than twenty years) interest not to exceed seven per cent. per annum, and to be payable on the 1st days of January and July, in each year.

The scrip will be issued in $500 shares, and all the real estate and chattels in the said city are made liable for the principal and interest of the same.

Proposals to be addressed BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS, office No. 73 Washington-st., Hoboken, N. J.

EDMUND CHARLES, President.
CHARLES CLINTON, Clerk.

INSURANCE.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
$5,500,000 ACCUMULATED CAPITAL.
No. 65 Wall-st.

This Company has been 37 years in successful operation, and has paid to the families of the insured $4,450,000.

No extra charge for crossing the Atlantic.
Southern risks taken.
Last bonus to policy holders was 35 per cent.
Application may be made by mail.
Insurances can be made, payable on the party's reaching the ages of 50 or 60.

GEO. M. KNEVITT, Actuary.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.
No. 31 Pine-st. (Great Western Buildings.)
CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.

This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire, on as favorable terms as similar institutions in this City.

DIRECTORS:

Joseph Walker,	Joseph Lawrence,	Edward Haight,
Wm. F. Mott,	Jas. G. Garner,	Sam. C. Paxson,
John Halsey,	Richard P. Bruff,	Wm. Birdsall, Jr.,
Edward Wood,	L. B. Wyman,	Wm. H. Hussey,
Robert L. Case,	Edward Willets,	D. Cromwell, Jr.,
Wm. Dennistoun,	E. J. Donnell,	Chas. E. Parker,
Edward Merritt,	John R. Willis,	John D. Warren,
Henry Barrow,	Smith Lawrence,	Edward Cromwell,
Geo. R. Grinnell,	John Allen,	Matthew Mitchell,
E. M. Whitlock,	R. Lind. Murray,	Wm. A. Butler,
Geo. H. Beyer,	E. W. Corlies,	S. T. Valentine,
Charles Ely,	Wm. M. Abbatt,	David B. Keeler.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Cash Capital $250,000, with a large surplus. Office No. 63 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange.

HUGH LAING, President.

DIRECTORS:

Hugh Laing,	D. Henry Haight,	Joseph Lawrence,
Charles R. Swords,	Silas Bronson,	A. H. Eno,
John Compton,	Joseph W. Corlies,	Lawrence Turnure,
Leonardo S. Suarez,	Wm. K. Strong,	S. T. Nicoll,
John Watson,	Noah S. Hunt,	Thomas Small,
Samuel Willets,	Geo. A. Townsend,	Ben. A. Cushman,
Geo. Griswold, Jr.,	Alfred Willis,	A. Y. Del Valle,
J. R. Ransom,	J. S. Boyd,	Sylv's L. H. Ward,
U. J. Smith,	Henry S. Leverich,	Alex. B. Laing,
Robert M. Bruce,	E. Townsend,	J. H. Holcomb.
Cor's W. Lawrence,	John Penfold,	

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Board of School Officers of the VIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, until Monday the 28th September, at 3 o'clock P. M., for furnishing and fitting up with proper school furniture the new Primary School building now being erected in Mott-st. in said Ward, in accordance with the plans and specifications on file in the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education. Each proposal must state the name of two responsible sureties. The undersigned reserve the right to reject any or all the proposals, if deemed for the public interest.—Dated New-York, Sept. 14, 1857.

WALTER ROCHE, TIMOTHY BRENNAN, THOMAS CLARKE, } Committee of Board of School Officers of VIth Ward.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bedroom furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors at H. F. FARRINGTON'S warerooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

COTTAGE AND ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Superb suites, in every color, beautifully decorated, from $25 upwards, at the old manufactory, No. 254 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker-sts. Goods carefully packed for the country.

J. S. PRESDEE.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—PROPOSALS FOR LOAN.—Subscriptions will be received at the office of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, in the City of New-York, until the first day of November, 1857, for the purchase of $[illegible] of the Bonds of the Company, [illegible] per cent. [illegible] years to run, interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of April and October.

They will be sold at par payable as follows:

50 per cent. in any of the unsecured Bonds of the Company, redeemable in 1862, 1871 and 1875.

10 per cent. in cash at the time of subscribing.

40 per cent. in monthly installments of 10 per cent., or in cash, at the option of the purchasers.

These Bonds are guaranteed by a Mortgage on the entire road and its franchises, on all the leasehold property of the Company, including the wharves, ferry privileges and landed property of the Long Dock Company of Jersey City, and on the entire equipment of the Company.

The object of the loan is to fund the present floating debt of the Company, and to obtain means to continue the construction of the tunnel, depot, wharves and other improvements on the Long Dock property. It will only increase the present indebtedness of the Company about $1,000,000. The following is a comparative statement of the past and present financial position of the Company:

	1855, Sept. 30.	1856, Sept. 30.	1857, Aug. 1.
Capital Stock	$10,000,000	$10,000,000	$11,000,000
Funded Debt	24,891,000	24,691,000	24,892,000
Floating Debt	1,211,766	1,104,970	2,002,138
Interest on Bonds due 1st August, less am't deposited to meet it	—	—	182,285
Total indebtedness	$26,102,766	$25,995,970	$27,076,420
Cash and Cash items	$180,758	$300,956	$127,077
Materials	804,056	602,541	535,000
Fuel	407,115	728,443	630,000
Steamers and propellers on Lake Erie	85,670	218,231	261,229
Rolling Stock loaned to C. & N. F. R. R.	100,000	100,000	100,000
Other Assets	10,466	46,234	28,909
Due by Agents	—	—	261,068
Advanced to Long Dock Company	—	—	430,821
Bonds of 1875 in Sinking Fund	222,000	794,000	1,315,500
	$1,193,857	$2,690,425	$3,848,908
Liabilities over Assets	$24,908,911	$23,305,545	$23,378,519

That the expenditures of the Long Dock Company are judicious, and sure to prove profitable to the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, no one can doubt who will examine the subject. The New-York and Erie Railroad Company have a lease (with the right to purchase at the original cost at any time after six years) of the entire property of the Long Dock Company, consisting of over 2,500 lots of ground, exclusive of the streets opened or to be opened, with ferry privileges, ferry slips and wharves now in construction. The wharves will offer 2,740 linear feet of berth room. Vessels drawing over 23 feet of water will receive the heavy products of the West directly from the cars, or from warehouses into which the cars will run and be unloaded in any weather, without danger or injury to property. The facilities and economy which this will offer to shippers and receivers must largely increase the traffic of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, and enable it to charge higher rates for transportation than those charged by other routes. The ferries will undoubtedly prove a source of revenue to the Company, whereas, at present, the ferriage of passengers and merchandise is a heavy tax on the Company.

Any portion of the 2,500 lots not needed by the New-York and Erie Railroad Company can be sold at any time, and by the terms of the lease the proceeds must be applied to the extinguishment or to the creation of a Sinking Fund for the extinguishment of the debt incurred for the improvement of the Long Dock property. The value of this property must be very great whenever the New-York and Erie Company transfer their traffic to the new terminus.

CHARLES MORAN, President.

NATHANIEL MARSH, Secretary.
New-York, Aug. 17, 1857.

THE UNDERSIGNED, TRUSTEES OF THE Second Mortgage of the Northern Cross Railroad Company, hereby give notice that they have drawn by lot the following numbers of Second Mortgage 8 per cent. Convertible Bonds of said Company, viz: 89, 104, 110, 132, 157, 164, 175, 181, 208, 232, 268, 272, 281, 305, 313, 387, 391, 410, 450, 454, 460, 491, 498, 504, 1,260, 1,295, 1,309, 1,315, 1,321, 1,369, 1,373—thirty-one Bonds of $1,000 each, and 813, 861, 863, 873, 608, 615, 668, 692, 748, 775, 776, 804, 807, 861, 869, 874, 899, 938, 960, 971, 1,003, 1,071, 1,085, 1,097, 1,105, 1,111, 1,112, 1,115, 1,140, 1,147, 1,148, 1,151, 1,191, 1,198, 1,208, 1,216, 1,226, 1,242—thirty-eight Bonds of $500 each; together $50,000, which are to be purchased on the 1st of November next, at par and accrued interest, by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, as per agreement stipulated in the Bonds. The interest on the Bonds bearing the above-mentioned numbers will cease on the 1st November next.

JOHN ELIOT THAYER, J. M. FORBES, LOUIS A. VON HOFFMAN, } Trustees.

NOTICE.—WESTERN VERMONT RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE.—The accounts of Shepherd Knapp and George Briggs, trustees of this mortgage, and of Shepherd Knapp, appointed receiver in the suit to foreclose the same, having been referred to me for examination, allowance and report by the Court of Chancery for the County of Bennington, in the State of Vermont, notice is hereby given that I will attend to said examination on the 23d day of September inst., at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the office of Wakeman, Latting & Phelps, No. 69 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, when and where all bondholders and others interested are notified to attend.

JOHN PIERPOINT, Special Master.
New-York, Sept. 3, 1857.

SECOND INSTALLMENT.—INCREASED CAPITAL STOCK OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Stockholders are notified that the second installment (50 per cent.) upon the increased capital stock of this Institution will be payable at the Banking-house on the 1st of October proximo. Stockholders who may prefer not to pay the same at that time, are at liberty to defer it until the 1st of December next, when they can pay the second and third installments together.

A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run, interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

A GENTLEMAN HAVING FROM $25,000 to $50,000 cash capital can take the place of a retiring partner in an established and successful Banking and Exchange business in this city, with extraordinary facilities and prospects to extend business without risk. Address, with real name, &c., FINANCIAL, Box No. 4,675. An active, experienced business man preferred.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE Bonds will be issued by the Comptroller, in sums not less than $500, payable in from 5 to 12 months, as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain, A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE COUPONS FOR interest on the bonds of the KERSOENE OIL COMPANY, maturing on the 1st October next, will then be paid on presentation at the office, No. 50 Beaver-st. By order of the Board.

G. W. AUSTEN, Treasurer.

BONDS AND MORTGAGES FOR SALE.—12 bonds and mortgages on 1st class City property, given for part of purchase money, having about twenty-two months to run. Interest payable August 1 and Feb. 1, in sums of $200, $500, $800, $1,250, $1,600 and $3,400. Title indisputable and bondsmen responsible. Address Box No. 4,068 Post-Office.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY.—I. SEYMOUR, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of North America, has been appointed transfer agent of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, and the Transfer Books of said Company will be closed on the 12th instant, and remain closed till the 21st inst. The matured interest coupons of the bonds of the Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland Railroad Company, Junction Railroad Company, and the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company will be paid at the Bank of North America from and after the 21st instant. The present offices of the Company, No. 12 William-st., are for rent. By order of the Board.

J. B. WARING, President.
New-York, Sept. 8, 1857.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 15th inst., at the Pacific Bank. The transfer books will be closed from the 13th to the 15th inst., inclusive. By order of the Board.

J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—THE ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of Brooklyn have declared a semi-annual dividend of $5 per share, payable on demand.

HORATIO DORR, Secretary.

STATIONERY.

STORE BILLS FOR MERCHANTS AT 70 cts. to $1 per thousand, for 10,000 and over. Also, bill heads, cards, circulars, books, pamphlets, law cases, railroad bills, election tickets, catalogues, and all other kinds of job printing at very low prices.

S. T. CALLAHAN, No. 113 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—Hoe's Little Jobber, and several other presses, of different sizes. Also, about 2,000 lbs. pica, in fonts to suit, at 15 cts. per lb. Wanted, for cash, 4,000 lbs. old type.

J. A. H. HASBROUCK, STATIONER'S Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York. Importer and Manufacturer, offers for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates; cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, JOB PRINTING, AT NO. 45 MAIDEN-LANE.—City and country trade supplied, largest assortment of Stationery, Paper and Account Books. Our Printing Office and Bindery, complete with new type, steam power, &c., enable us to execute work at low prices. Orders solicited.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers and Printers, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

EVERDELL'S CELEBRATED ENGRAVED Wedding Cards and Wedding Envelopes can be had only at his great card Depot, Broadway, corner Duane-st. Orders by mail solicited, and specimens sent, on application, to any part of the country. Established 1840.

W. H. DISBROW'S RIDING ACADEMY will open on Tuesday, 15th inst. Day and Evening School, Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings for instruction to gentlemen. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings for ladies and gentlemen, for pleasure riding, with a band of music to enliven the scene.

U. S. PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELERS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

INSTRUCTION.

F. W. H. [illegible] (Formerly Forbes & Brougham's) FRENCH, SPANISH, ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, No. [illegible] [illegible]-st., corner of [illegible]-st. The eleventh academic year of this institution will commence on Sept. 7. A Primary Department is in successful operation. Circulars may be obtained at the school, or of Messrs. H. F. KIERSTED & SON, No. [illegible] Broadway.

MR. McELLIGOTT'S SCHOOL, No. 1,[illegible] Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts., was reopened on Monday, Sept. 7.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. [illegible] [illegible]-st., corner of Macdougal-st., opens its fifteenth school-year on Monday, Sept. 14.

GEO. W. CLARK, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

Application may be made at the Institution during the day or evening, where circulars can be obtained, as also at the bookstores of Messrs. Appleton, Lockwood & Son, Ivison & Phinney, Broadway, and Messrs. Burnton, No. [illegible] 6th-av. Pupils are received at the beginning as well as at advanced periods of their course, and are thoroughly prepared for business or college under influences and amid associations of a highly desirable character.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—WM. H. LEGGETT'S School, corner of Broadway and 13th-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 7. Circulars may be obtained at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway; ROE'S, No. [illegible] Broadway; SIEGER'S, No. [illegible] Broadway; or, after the 1st of September, at the residence of the Principal, No. [illegible] East 13th-st. The number of pupils is limited, and Mr. L. will continue to be aided by his well-known and thorough assistants, Messrs. DE L'OUEST, NELSON, GUILLAUDEU and COE. A Gymnasium is attached to the School.

MR. BINGHAM'S SCHOOL WILL BEGIN the next term on Wednesday, Sept. 9. The number will be, as heretofore, strictly limited to twenty young men, with provision for a few smaller boys. Pupils are regularly fitted for Harvard and Yale Colleges, and entrance warranted, as well as prepared for business. French and German are taught by native instructors. Mr. B. is determined that the school shall be, in all respects, the very best of its kind in the City. Bible House, Astor-place, sign Classical Gymnasium.

GEORGE S. PARKER AND JOHN McMULLEN'S Classical, French, English and Primary School, No. 132 Broadway, entrance in 31st-st. The new term begins Sept. 7. Pupils are prepared for college or the counting-room. Those between the ages of six and ten are under the care of a female teacher. The Gymnasium is open to all departments. Circulars may be obtained at the school rooms, and at the bookstores of R. LOCKWOOD & SON, T. J. CROWEN and C. S. FRANCIS.

MISS HAVENS WILL REOPEN HER SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at No. 91 9th-st., near 5th-av., on Wednesday, Sept. 16. Her school circulars can be obtained at her residence; also at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, No. 66 Wall-st., of E. BEMENT, Esq., No. 46 William-st., of R. N. HAVENS, Esq., No. 30 Wall-st., and at the bookstores of Messrs. LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway, and of Mr. A. D. F. RANDOLPH, No. 683 Broadway.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 926 Broadway, reopened Sept. 14.—Messrs. LYON & KARGE, recently associated with Mr. GRANT, succeed him as principals. The one being a graduate of Yale, and the other of the Universities of Berlin and Paris, and both being experienced instructors, their union combines the advantages of American and European systems of training. For circulars, &c., apply at rooms.

BOYS' SCHOOL, ELM PARK, LITCHFIELD, CONN.—Dr. JAMES RICHARDS and CHARLES A. SWIFT, A. B., (late of Yale College,) Principals. Location the healthiest in the Union. Instruction thorough, discipline strict, accommodations superior, and terms moderate. For information, address the Principals. P. S.—Pupils provided with an escort to and from Litchfield if desired.

MR. R. P. JENKS' SELECT CLASSICAL and Mathematical School will reopen, at No. 130 4th-av., Monday, Sept. 7. A Junior Department, connected with the school, under the charge of Mr. Wm. Driser, will be open for boys under the age of 12 years. For circulars and further particulars, apply as above, on or after the 1st of September.

REV. D. C. VAN NORMAN, A. M., LATE Principal of Rutgers Female Institute, will (D. V.) open a boarding and day school for young ladies, at No. 70 East 14th-st., near Union-square, on the 14th of September next. For full information as to aims, system of instruction, &c., attention is invited to his prospectus, to be had at the school, or by addressing the Principal.

PRIVATE EDUCATION.—NO. 806 BROADWAY, 2d floor. The classical, French and English school of the subscriber reopens on Monday, Sept. 7. Only a limited and select number of pupils is received, to whom a thorough and efficient education is imparted. For circulars and particulars, apply to, or address, as above.

E. B. WIGGINS, A. M.

GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 872 Broadway, corner of 18th-st., reopens Sept. 7. Six assistants teachers and a teacher of gymnastics; lessons, as far as possible, [illegible] in school. There is a Primary Department for boys [illegible] years. Circulars may be had at the school, at No. [illegible] 2d-av., and at RANDOLPH'S bookstore.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—[illegible] French and English Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, with large playground and Gymnasium attached, [illegible] [illegible] Broadway and [illegible]-av. Mr. LOUIS [illegible] [illegible] charge of a limited number of select boys only.

MUSIC.—H. SWIFT WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform his friends and patrons that he is now prepared to receive a few more pupils for instruction in vocal music and on the piano-forte. Address at N. THURSTON & SON'S, No. 554 Broadway, or at his residence, No. 159 Duffield-st., Brooklyn.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—Male and female, board and tuition, $120 per year; stoves in students' rooms. Term opens Sept. 18. Gentlemen instructors in piano music, painting, and modern languages.

Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

REV. H. DANA WARD'S INSTITUTE FOR young ladies, No. 38 West 23d-st., commences, Sept. 16, a new systematic and highly approved course of instruction. Programmes at APPLETON'S, LOCKWOOD'S, RANDOLPH'S, and the Institute.

DRAWING AND PAINTING IN PASTEL, OIL AND WATER COLORS.—Mrs. E. SPAFARD, having withdrawn from the Packer Collegiate Institute, will be ready, after Oct. 1, to receive pupils at her own residence, Ryerson-st., one block south of Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. Terms made known on application.

MR. MURRAY NAIRNE'S PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Reopens Sept. 14, at No. 14 West 28th-st., fifth house west of 5th-av. There are two departments, Junior and Senior, of 12 each—the Junior for boys under 12. Circulars at No. 14 West 28th-st., or at Messrs. CARTERS' and LOCKWOOD'S bookstores.

MRS. OKILL'S BOARDING AND DAY School, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 15. Applications can be made by letter, addressed to her house until Sept. 1, after which time she will be in town.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Madame BERGIER'S French, English and Spanish Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., between 31st and 32d sts., reopened Sept. 15. Circulars with references can be had at the Institute. A private omnibus calls for pupils.

MR. TYNG'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS WILL reopen, at No. 21 East 16th-st., Sept. 8. Mr. T. receives only such a number as he can teach himself in all the usual branches, and to their improvement he gives his whole time and exertions.

MRS. MEARS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 32 and 30 West 15th-st., below 5th-av., reopens on Thursday, Sept. 10. Mrs. M. will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her, on and after Sept. 1.

THE MISSES DANFORTH RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have removed their School to No. 334 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., third door above Dr. Muhlenberg's Church, where they will receive their pupils on the 14th September.

MURRAY HALL.—BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, French and English, No. 101 West 38th-st., near Broadway, New-York. Rector, Rev. J. J. ELMENDORF. The fifth session will commence Tuesday Sept. 15, 1857.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, Boarding and Day School, Classical and Commercial, No. 48 East 24th-st., near Madison-park, will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 15. Prospectus to be had.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, of Paris.

MME. CHEGARAY AND MME. PREVOST'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 East 22th-st., between Madison and 5th avs. The above institution, conducted by Mme. CHEGARAY, assisted by her niece, Mme. PREVOST, will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14.

THE MISSES TAYLOR WILL REOPEN their School for Young Ladies, No. 102 Waverley-place, two doors west from Washington-square, on Monday, Sept. 7.

MURRAY HILL COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Lexington-av., between 36th and 37th sts. Term commences Sept. 14.

B. A. SMITH.

MISS SPAULDING'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies, Elizabethtown, N. J., will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 8. Circulars may be obtained at APPLETON'S, No. 346 Broadway.

MADAME CHAURAND'S FRENCH AND English School for Young Ladies will be opened on Monday, Sept. 14, at No. 349 4th-st., between Broadway and Lafayette-place.

MME. MARTINET'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 22 West 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 15.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE—No. 327 4th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., will open after the Summer vacation, on Tuesday, Sept. 1, at 9½ A. M.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN SCHOOL—ASHLAND Collegiate Institute, Ashland, Greene County, N. Y. Terms $130 per year, male and female. Students received at any time. Full particulars at No. 122 Nassau-st., up-stairs.

MRS. MACAULEY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School will reopen Tuesday, Sept. [illegible], at No. [illegible] [illegible].

PROF. [illegible] BROWN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and Commercial School, No. [illegible] Broadway, will reopen on Monday, Sept. [illegible].

[illegible], PRINCIPAL OF [illegible] Hudson River Institute, at Claverack, N. Y., offers board and tuition for $120 a year. Term opens Sept. 18.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE $2 50 SHOES AND Gaiters, also the $3 50 and $4 Boots, at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st., near the Museum?

[illegible] No. 51 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av., is now open with every advantage for the education of youth. An able corps of [illegible] and [illegible]. Pupils [illegible] thoroughly for college or business. Special attention paid to composition and the modern languages.

Circulars containing full particulars as to terms, discipline, &c., and the names of numerous [illegible] of the first respectability, may be obtained at the school. Parents are invited to call.

G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

$2 50 FOR WRITING SIXTEEN LESSONS, and a good hand warranted. Bookkeeping $10, time unlimited. This course of instruction is of the most thorough and practical kind, Dr. and Cr. is fully defined, the nature of each entry is discussed, [illegible] for journalizing the same, ledger titles explained, &c., &c., by this course of instruction the student instead of carrying a system of book-keeping in manuscript, becomes thoroughly acquainted with the foundation principles of books of accounts. Taught day and evening, at PAINE'S Academies, No. 62 Bowery, and No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 23 West 16th-st.—Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the ensuing year on Wednesday, Sept. 16. A class in English and in French Literature, under the instruction of the most competent Professors, will be commenced Oct. 1, and will continue two quarters. Young Ladies who may desire to pursue these studies will be admitted to the Course at $25 per quarter. Applications may be made to Mrs. LEVERETT personally or by letter, at the above address.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE—APPLETONS' Buildings, No. 346 Broadway.—Parents supplied gratuitously with circulars of first-class schools. Principals wishing pupils, or competent teachers, are invited to call. To teachers wishing situations, we offer facilities possessed by no other agency. Teachers wanted for the various departments of education. Books and apparatus constantly on hand.

SMITH & BOYD, No. 346 Broadway.

PROF. N. H. GRIFFIN HAVING RESIGNED his Professorship in Williams College, will take into his family, (at Williamstown, Mass.,) six boys to instruct in studies preparatory to business or college. For information apply to Prof. J. J. OWEN, of Free Academy, or R. W. TOWNSEND, No. 149 Broadway.

A CARD.—THE SUBSCRIBER WILL RECEIVE a new pupils daily for class or private instruction in Penmanship and Double Entry Book-keeping. Separate parlors for private instruction. Success guaranteed.

GOLDSMITH, No. 362 Broadway.

SIGNORINA SPINOLA RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public that she will give lessons in Italian and English vocal music, at her residence, No. 1 East 26th-st., corner of Broadway. She teaches thoroughly, and in a short time her pupils are enabled to read music at sight, together with a brilliant and rapid execution. Highest references given.

THE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., (from which Mr. Swinburne retires,) reopens Nov. 2, on the same plan so long and successfully adopted, of a family boarding school for twenty-five boys; no day pupils. Only a few vacancies remain. For information or circulars, apply to Mr. SWINBURNE, or

A. WATSON, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

BUSINESS WRITING EASILY LEARNED—DOLBEAR'S system of hand-training removes all stiffness or trembling from any hand and makes better business penmen in 20 lessons than the old systems of slow, stiff, random practice do in years. Bad writers should call and examine for themselves. Two $10 seats vacant.

CHERRY VALLEY FEMALE ACADEMY, CHERRY VALLEY, N. Y.—Next session will begin Nov. 5, 1857. For catalogues apply to the office of the *Musical World*, No. 379 Broadway, or to RIPLEY & CO., No. 244 Pearl-st., New-York.

C. G. HAZELTINE, J. A. FOWLER, } Principals.

FRENCH LANGUAGE—MONSIEUR AND MME. DUBOS have reopened their morning and afternoon classes for ladies. Gentlemen's evening classes by Mr. Dubos. Private lessons. Schools attended to. No connection with any other teachers. No. 1½ Clinton-place.

MISS HAINES RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and the public that her School, No. 10 Gramercy Park, East 20th-st., will commence on Wednesday, Sept. 16. A punctual attendance of her pupils is requested.

MISS REED'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies has been removed to No. 20 West 15th-st., near 5th-av. The Fall term will commence on Thursday, Sept. 17.

MYSTIC HALL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.—In addition, Salt-water Bathing, and horseback riding. A catalogue may be had of the Principal, Box, Boston, Mass.

MRS. COMEGYS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding-School for Young Ladies, No. 15 East 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs., New-York, will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 15.

THE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL Institute, No. 244 West 13th-st., will commence its 12th year on Monday, Sept. 7. Circulars to be obtained at the Institute.

JOHN H. BROWN, A. M., Principal.

MR. AND MRS. BOLTON'S BOARDING School for Young Ladies, at Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen on Thursday, Oct. 1. Circulars can be obtained at Mr. E. N. STANFORD'S bookstore, No. 637 Broadway, or at ROBT. CARTER & BROTHERS, No. 530 Broadway.

MRS. COUTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 15, 1857, at No. 279 5th-av., corner of [illegible]-st.

MR. AND MME. CRUCY'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 207 and 209 Henry-st., Brooklyn, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 7.

THE MISSES ROHR RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that their boarding and day school, No. 33 West 33d-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14.

MISSES MERCER'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14, at No. 59 West 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

THE MISS WAYLANDS WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, at No. 260 West 23d-st., on Monday, Sept. 14.

J. F. WORTH'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 237 4th-av., one door above 19th-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 17, at No. 4 West 8th-st., two doors from 5th-av.

PARISIAN FRENCH—BY J. DE LAUNAY OF Paris, No. 534 Broadway. Spanish and Italian also taught. Classes for Ladies, Evening for Gentlemen.

MRS. WHEATON INFORMS HER FRIENDS and the public that her boarding and day School No. 104 2d-av., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14.

THE UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, embracing primary, commercial and classical Departments, reopens Sept. 7. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

MRS. MULLIGAN AND MISS ROBERTS' Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, (No. 3 West 21st-st.,) will be opened on Wednesday, Sept. 16.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14.

THE MISSES L. M. & M. E. GREEN WILL reopen their school at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square, on Tuesday, Sept. 15.

MISS BALLOW WILL REOPEN HER School for Young Ladies at No. 24 East 22d-st., on Tuesday, Sept. 15.

REV. S. R. DAVIS' CLASSICAL ENGLISH and French School, Madison-av., corner 29th-st. will reopen Sept. 7. (Residence No. 67 Madison-av.)

MRS. J. R. DAVIS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14, at No. 67 Madison-av.

MME. F. REICHARD'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, No. 23 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14.

THE MISSES WALKER'S DAY SCHOOL for young ladies will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 15, No. 1 East 33d-st., first house from 5th-av.

MRS. DIETZ RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and patrons that her school will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14, at No. 23 East 20th-st.

MISS MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Misses will open Tuesday, Sept. 8, No. 16 East 31st-st., between Madison and 5th avs.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—GOLD WATCHES AND STERLING SILVER WARE, together with a large assortment of DIAMONDS, and all kinds of FINE GOLD JEWELRY, &c., &c.

Gold Hunting Geneva full-jeweled Lever Watches, from $25 to $100.

Gold Hunting full-jeweled English Lever Watches from $50 to $300.

We have all kinds of Watches, and will tell our customers candidly what time they will keep, and the quality of the gold, and kind of movement.

We import one kind of movement that we think will keep better time than any other Watches in this market. We will case up Watches to suit customers.

Also, the best quality and a large stock of ALBATA PLATE WARE.

We will sell Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware at the very lowest manufacturers' prices.

SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st.
H. N. SQUIRE. T. D. LANDER.

JEWELRY VERY LOW.—THE SUBSCRIBER in business in Wall-st. for the past 19 years, is selling *all descriptions of gold jewelry* at wholesale and retail, at less than the usual prices.

Ladies' gold, cameo, pearl, carbuncle, mosaic and lava ear-rings, pins and bracelets.

Diamond pins and rings, and ladies' gold guard chains and chatelaine chains.

Gentlemen's gold fob and vest chains, gold guard keys, fob keys and seals.

Gold and stone studs and sleeve buttons, finger rings with stones, seal rings, chased and plain rings, pure gold wedding rings, gold spectacles and eye-glasses, gold and silver thimbles, gold pens, gold pencils, gold lockets for daguerreotypes or hair, gentlemen's breastpins, silver porte-monnaies, fruit knives and napkins rings.

GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer of watches and jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

SILVER PATENT LEVER WATCHES, VERY LOW.—The subscriber has an invoice of silver English patent lever watches, which he is selling off at very low prices, every one being warranted to keep good time.

GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer of watches and jewelry, wholesale and retail, at No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

LEGAL NOTICES.

[illegible] FRANCIS [illegible] DREXEL, ANTHONY [illegible] DREXEL [illegible]—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 30 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of five hundred and sixty-seven dollars and thirty-five cents, with interest from the 20th day of August, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Aug. 20, 1857.

CHAPMAN & HITCHCOCK, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, Aug. 21, 1857.

CHAPMAN & HITCHCOCK, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

a1-law6wTu*

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE HUGUENOT BANK.—The undersigned hereby gives notice, that he has been appointed by the Supreme Court of this State, Receiver of the property of the HUGUENOT BANK, a banking association, heretofore located at New-Paltz, in the County of Ulster; and as such Receiver he hereby requires the creditors of said Bank or Association to exhibit and establish their respective claims, demands and accounts before him at the office of G. W. SWIFT, in the city of Poughkeepsie, within thirty days from the date hereof. And all persons indebted to the said Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned at said office by the 19th day of October next, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to the said Bank, and to pay the same; and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Bank, are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned by the day last aforesaid, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of the said Bank are hereby required to present the same in writing and in detail to the undersigned at said office, on the 19th day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.—Dated Poughkeepsie, Sept. 16, 1857.

JOHN S. SLEIGHT, Receiver of the Huguenot Bank.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—MARY E. FOX, Plaintiff, against EDWARD F. FOX, Defendant.—Summons for relief.—To the defendant EDWARD F. FOX: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 22 Chambers-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Aug. 13, 1857.

JAMES M. SMITH, Jr., Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 22 Chambers-st.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York Sept. 21, 1857.

JAMES M. SMITH, Jr., Plaintiff's Attorney.

s22-law6wTu*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JAMES F. PENNIMAN, J. CAMERON STONE, LEWIS BRIDGE and ALEXANDER KNIGHT against SAMUEL R. DEAN, JOHN C. HARRIS, CHARLES A. DEAN, JOHN [illegible] DEAN, [illegible] DERBINE LITCHFIELD, ROBERT J. HUBBARD and J. E. WILLET, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.—Summons.—For relief (Com. served.)—To the defendants above-named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 25 Wall-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, April, 1857.

SCUDDER & CARTER, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

And you are hereby further notified that the complaint above-mentioned was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, the 25th day of May, 1857.

au25-law6wTu*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—GEORGE W. THATCHER against WILLIAM N. MARCUS and THOMAS F. PHILIPS.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants above-named: You are hereby summoned, and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 25 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, July 30, 1857.

SCUDDER & CARTER, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

And you are hereby further notified that the complaint above-mentioned was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, the 24th day of August, 1857.

SCUDDER & CARTER, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

au25-law6wTu*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—LESTER WILCOX and GEORGE [illegible] PERRY, Jr., against WILLIAM H. CASE and HIRAM BERRY.—Summons for money demand on contract. (Com. not ser.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 126 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for the sum of four hundred and fifteen dollars and thirty-nine cents, ($415 39,) with interest from the 20th day of May, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Aug. 21, 1857.

LARNED & BELL, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 14th day of September, 1857.

LARNED & BELL, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

s15-law6wTu*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN F. MILLER and GILBERT DAVIS against JAMES L. LYELL.—Summons for money demand on contract. (Com. not ser.)—To the above-named defendant, JAMES L. LYELL: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers at their office, No. 15 Wall-street, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of [illegible] thousand nine hundred and [illegible] dollars and forty-three cents, with interest from the 27th day of August, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Sept. 1, 1857.

BARRETT & BRINSMADE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was duly filed with the Clerk of the City and County of New-York at his office in the City Hall of the City of New-York, on the 14th day of September, 1857.

BARRETT & BRINSMADE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

s15-law6wTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES COCKCROFT, late of the City of New-York, physician, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of JOHN C. VOORHIES, No. 20 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of November next.—Dated New-York, May 26, 1857.

JAMES M. COCKCROFT, WILLIAM COCKCROFT, } Executors.
CORNELIA H. V. COCKROFT, Executrix.

je2-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN RICE, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the sole surviving administrator, at his office, No. 160 Broad-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated March 30, 1857.

GEORGE HERKIMER, Administrator.

mh31-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN F. FORD, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the store of WILLIAM A. BRUSLE, No. 1 James-slip, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 13, 1857.

WILLIAM A. BRUSLE, JOSEPH B. YOUNG, } Executors.

ap28-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ROBERT H. CUMING, late of the Town of New-Utrecht, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor, at his place of residence, at Fort Hamilton, in the County of Kings, on or before the 28th day of October next.—Dated April 22, 1857.

MICHAEL SCOFIELD, Executor.

ap21-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JAMES N. ENGLE, late of the town of Bushwick, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor, at his residence, No. 129 Remsen-street, in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 19th day of January next.—Dated July 21, 1857.

WILLIAM H. BERNARD, Executor.

jy14-law6mTu*

DENTISTRY.

NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH WITHOUT METAL PLATE OR CLASPS.—Dr. S. B. SIGESMOND, Dentist, No. 637 Broadway, invites the public to call and examine. The teeth are lighter than the porcelain, and can be inserted without extracting any roots, and prevent the nervous sensations.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN by a process of benumbing the gums, (entirely different from freezing.) I have used this process for eighteen months, and have extracted over twenty thousand teeth with perfect success. References given, if required. N. B. GRIFFEN, dentist, No. 287 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

LAND WARRANTS.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED BY TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, NO. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK. Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

CHEAP SEWING MACHINE—PRATT'S PATENT; price $12, $15 and $20; at No. 577 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

S. PRATT, Agent.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 19, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. A. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. A. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 21st day of Sept., 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 19, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, [illegible] LEAKE, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
[illegible] LEAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 21st day of September, 1857.
[illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 19, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, [illegible], Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
[illegible], Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 21st day of September, 1857.
E. FRANCIS CORRY, JR., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 19, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... 751,646 [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. H. JENKINS, Assistant-Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. H. JENKINS, Asst. Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 21st day of September, 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 19, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... 1,811,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICH. KING, Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
RICH. KING, Assistant Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 21st day of September, 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 19, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,097,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... 1,061,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 21st day of September, 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 19, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $4,652,104 01
Average amount of Specie ... 257,131 [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... 3,429,511 [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM B. MEEKER, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 21st day of September, 1857.
THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 19, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 21st day of September, 1857.
E. FRANCIS CORRY, JR., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 19, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... 2,563,369 44
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 21st day of September, 1857.
E. FRANCIS CORRY, JR., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 19, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $5,775,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... 2,419,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE W. DUER, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. W. DUER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 21st day of September, 1857.
A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 19, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $973,604 53
Average amount of Specie ... 47,918 84
Average amount of Circulation ... 171,247 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 779,197 [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G. BRADFORD, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 21st day of September, 1857.
BENJAMIN J. PENTZ, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 19, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,896,878 66
Average amount of Specie ... 184,553 00
Average amount of Circulation ... 295,367 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 1,280,604 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 21st day of September, 1857.
MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 19, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $350,698 34
Average amount of Specie ... 20,058 16
Average amount of Circulation ... 121,936 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 214,963 32
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 21st day of September, 1857.
E. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 19, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,530,678 15
Average amount of Specie ... 126,512 55
Average amount of Circulation ... 135,194 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 379,154 84
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 21st day of September, 1857.
G. G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 19, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $511,417 42
Average amount of Specie ... 36,203 77
Average amount of Circulation ... 120,874 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 232,821 [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 21st day of September, 1857.
CALVIN SMITH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 19, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,375,041 60
Average amount of Specie ... 274,064 00
Average amount of Circulation ... 230,557 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 1,065,462 70
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 21st day of September, 1857.
WM. M. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 19, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $647,356 32
Average amount of Specie ... 32,394 [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... 174,450 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 281,334 [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 21st day of September, 1857.
A. M. ROBERTSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 19, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,734,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... 1,471,577 [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, [illegible], Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. STRONG, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 21st day of September, 1857.
WM. C. [illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 19, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $3,144,422 [illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... 210,580 [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... 2,193,415 [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. F. WARNER, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. F. WARNER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 21st day of September, 1857.
E. FRANCIS CORRY, JR., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 19, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $2,428,417 [illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... 257,844 [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... 71,263 [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. A. PLATT, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 21st day of September, 1857.
ANDREW KIRKER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 19, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... 37,450 00
Average amount of Circulation ... 81,142 00
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. B. BALLOW, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 21st day of September, 1857.
THOS. MACFARLAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 19, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,432,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... 227,879 [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... 1,192,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. J. LANE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 21st day of September, 1857.
E. FRANCIS CORRY, JR., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 19, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $758,667 [illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... 107,607 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 331,854 14
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 21st day of September, 1857.
JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 19, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $455,952 [illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... 33,453 [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... 235,134 [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant-Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant-Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 21st day of September, 1857.
JOHN C. BERGH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 19, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,313,304 [illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... 114,617 00
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... 608,337 [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
THOMAS L. TAYLOR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 21st day of September, 1857.
W. G. HUMPHREYS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 19, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,934,514 [illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... 126,290 17
Average amount of Circulation ... 185,339 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 897,791 [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES BUELL, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JAMES BUELL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 21st day of September, 1857.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 19, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $374,653 60
Average amount of Specie ... 39 00
Average amount of Circulation ... 99,366 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 126,986 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 21st day of September, 1857.
E. A. STANSBURY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 19, 1857:
Average amounts of Loans and Discounts ... $750,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... 42,375 [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... 115,781 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 516,180 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 21st day of September, 1857.
JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 19, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,873,789 [illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... 262,055 [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... 256,721 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 1,426,612 [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
T. R. ACLY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 21st day of September, 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 19, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $4,396,209 [illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... 602,309 [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... 215,436 [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... 2,347,113 [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 21st day of September, 1857.
E. FRANCIS CORRY, JR., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 19, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $802,517 32
Average amount of Specie ... 51,152 [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... 94,405 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 479,116 [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. C. BEACH, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 21st day of September 1857.
E. FRANCIS CORRY, JR., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 19, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,561,517 [illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... 164,215 [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... 164,959 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 1,051,815 19
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 21st day of September, 1857.
E. FRANCIS CORRY, JR., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 19, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $5,373,709 41
Average amount of Specie ... 346,340 45
Average amount of Circulation, including notes of the late Mechanics' Bank ... 336,755 [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... 2,859,346 [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 21st day of September, 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 19, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $701,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... 110,030 [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 21st day of September, 1857.
JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 19, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,870,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... 1,426,107 [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 21st day of September, 1857.
C. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 19, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $5,757,930 00
Average amount of Specie ... 1,198,412 75
Average amount of assumed Circulation of the late Merchants' Bank ... 362,836 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 3,690,947 01
Under this head are included coin, bullion, Clearing-House and Mint certificates.
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS E. SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 21st day of September, 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 19, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. F. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. F. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 21st day of September, 1857.
JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 19, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 21st day of September, 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 19, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,869,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... 354,052 [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation, of the late National Bank ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... 1,051,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. HOAGLAND, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. HOAGLAND, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 21st day of September, 1857.
E. FRANCIS CORRY, JR., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 19, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $340,301 [illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... 181,544 [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 21st day of September, 1857.
E. LAWRENCE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 19, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $448,026 91
Average amount of Specie ... 44,759 [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... 124,307 [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
F. T. HAYES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 21st day of September, 1857.
JOHN ANDERSON, JR., Justice Fifth District Court.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 19, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $397,511 21
Average amount of Specie ... 15,518 27
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 21st day of September, 1857.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 19, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $991,443 02
Average amount of Specie ... 103,790 [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... 129,304 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 739,049 [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. B. HAYS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 21st day of September, 1857.
JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 19, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,377,883 70
Average amount of Specie ... 112,416 [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... 131,505 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 1,077,761 44
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PARKER HANDY, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 21st day of September, 1857.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 19, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $814,633 [illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... 41,201 21
Average amount of Circulation ... 117,087 [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... 309,739 [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 21st day of September, 1857.
WM. L. WOOD, Police Justice.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 19, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $949,351 77
Average amount of Specie ... 50,515 18
Average amount of Circulation ... 116,296 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 639,139 33
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT BUCK, Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
ROBERT BUCK, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 21st day of September, 1857.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 19, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $3,038,177 27
Average amount of Specie ... 335,121 [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... 166,379 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 2,016,672 [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 21st day of September, 1857.
ROBERT M. STREBEIGH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 19, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $573,428 36
Average amount of Specie ... 52,651 27
Average amount of Circulation ... 114,541 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 358,080 [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the People's Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 21st day of September, 1857.
EDWARD P. CLARK, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 19, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $2,946,777 [illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... 339,675 [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... 98,313 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 1,577,366 [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN PARKER, Cashier pro tem. of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOHN PARKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 21st day of September, 1857.
THOS. SEDGWICK, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 19, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $854,708 [illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... 72,640 [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... 419,357 [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ARCH'D PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 21st day of September, 1857.
JAS. HILDRETH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 19, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,106,729 [illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... 120,424 [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... 204,380 [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... 540,343 [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. S. FRASER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 21st day of September, 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 19, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. L. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
W. L. KISSAM, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 21st day of September, 1857.
SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 19, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 21st day of September, 1857.
F. S. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 19, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... 437,948 [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... 174,401 [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 21st day of September, 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:
The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.
These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.
Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $325. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, June 20	1857	Wednesday, June 24	1857
Saturday, July 4	1857	Wednesday, July 8	1857
Saturday, July 18	1857	Wednesday, July 22	1857
Saturday, Aug. 1	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5	1857
Saturday, Aug. 15	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19	1857
Saturday, Sept. 12	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2	1857
Saturday, Sept. 26	1857	Wednesday, Sept. [illegible]	1857
Saturday, Oct. 10	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14	1857
Saturday, Oct. 24	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28	1857
Saturday, Nov. 7	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11	1857
Saturday, Nov. 21	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25	1857
Saturday, Dec. 5	1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9	1857
		Wednesday, Dec. 23	1857

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $130
Second Cabin Passage ... 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $110
Second Cabin Passage ... 60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. York Wednesday, Sept. 16.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 23.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, Sept. 30.
CANADA, Shannon, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 7.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, Oct. 14.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 21.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Mail steamship BALTIC, J. J. COMSTOCK, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, Sept. 26, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st. For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.
Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 A. M.
All letters must pass through the Post-Office; any others will be returned.
NOTICE.—The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments.
No expense has been spared to make the steamers of this line in all respects as good as new, and the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction yet unequaled.
N. B.—Hereafter the regular built ships for this line will perform the entire service.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer FULTON, Captain J. A. WOTTON, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mail and passengers, on SATURDAY, Oct. 17, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.
PRICE OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin ... $130 | Second Cabin ... $75
This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."
No freight will be taken after Thursday, Oct. 15. For freight or passage, apply to WM. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Nov. 14.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WILLIAM CUMMING, Commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander; GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM GLASGOW.
Glasgow, Wed'day, Sept. 30, 12 noon.	New-York, Sept. 19
New-York, Sat'day, Oct. 17, 12 noon.	Edinburg, Oct. 3
Edinburg, Sat'day, Oct. 31, 12 noon.	Glasgow, Oct. [illegible]

RATES OF PASSAGE:
First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JAMES RAEBURN, Agent, No. 17 Broadway. New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

STEAMBOATS.

DELIGHTFUL SAIL.
THE BEAUTIES OF NATURE AND ART TO BE SEEN AT A VERY LOW PRICE.
FOR FLUSHING AND COLLEGE POINT.
The beautiful and fast-sailing steamer ENOCH DEAN, Captain WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS, will, on and after Monday, June 1, run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows: Leave Flushing at 8 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M. Leave College Point at 8:10 A. M. and 2:15 P. M.
RETURNING—Leave New-York at 10:30 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. At the low fare of FIFTEEN CENTS, or SIXTEEN TICKETS for TWO DOLLARS.
N. B.—As the steamboat channel in Flushing Bay has been dredged out by private enterprise, affording an abundant supply of water at all times of tide, Pic-Nic and other parties may now rely upon making the trips for the season with regularity and dispatch.
CALEB L. SMITH, Clerk.

FOR SHREWSBURY—HIGHLANDS, OCEAN House, Long Branch, Port Washington, Middletown, Fairhaven and Red Bank. The new, magnificent and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, JOHN BONNELL, Commander, will run regularly, as follows, from Robinson-st., North River:

Leave New-York.	Leave Red Bank.
Tuesday, Sept. 22, 6½ A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 22, 9½ A. M.
Wed'd'y, Sept. 23, 7 A. M.	Wed'd'y, Sept. 23, 10½ A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 24, 7½ A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 24, 11 A. M.
Friday, Sept. 25, 8 A. M.	Friday, Sept. 25, 11½ A. M.
Sat'rd'y, Sept. 26, 12 M.	Sunday, Sept. 27, 1 P. M.

KEEN'S Express by this boat. Stages to all parts of the country.

EXCURSION FOR THE MILLION!—(Staten Island Ferry.) Seven miles for six cents. The Staten Island ferry-boats JOSEPHINE and SOUTHFIELD leave every hour from the foot of Whitehall-st., (between the Battery and South Ferry,) from 8 A. M. till 7 P. M., and on Sundays every half-hour, until 8 P. M., landing at Quarantine, Stapleton, and Vanderbilt's Landing. This sail on the Bay affords the finest view in the world.

INDEPENDENT LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, BOSTON, PROVIDENCE, BRISTOL AND NEWPORT.—Steamer GOVERNOR, Capt. CHAS. [illegible], will leave New-York from Pier No. 27, foot of Robinson-st., N. R., every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, at 4 o'clock P. M.
Fare between New-York and Boston ... $3 00
Fare to Newport ... 1 50
W. H. BYRAM, Agent on the Wharf.

FOR PORT MONMOUTH, MIDDLETOWN AND SHREWSBURY, LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON, EACH WAY.—The swift steamboat [illegible], Capt. CHAS. [illegible], leaves New-York, from Murray-st., daily at 9 o'clock A. M. Returning, will leave Port Monmouth, at 3 o'clock P. M. Fare 25 cents.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK.—STEAMER SYLVAN SHORE leaves:
Harlem at 6, 8, 10½ A. M., 2, 3, 4½ P. M.
Peck-slip at 7, 9½ A. M., 1½, 4½, 6½ P. M.
Landing at 10th and 120th sts., each way.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—The steamer BROADWAY will leave the pier, foot of Jay-st., every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 o'clock A. M.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BUCK SHOT, DROP SHOT AND BAR LEAD.—Our tower being now in full operation, we are enabled to furnish the above articles in any quantity. We call especial attention to the quality and extra sizes of our manufacture. We warrant the contents of the bags to be the same as the samples shown—equal to the best, and superior to any offered in this market.
TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 82 Beekman-st.

PIG IRON, COPPER, SPELTER, BANCA Tin, Coburn's extra Lard and Tallow Oils, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest, and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's office, No. [illegible] Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.
JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
To Chicago and all points West and Southwest.
Via Suspension Bridge and Buffalo.
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York.
Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Monday, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.:
Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations.
Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.
These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Wednesday, June 3, 1857. Trains leave [illegible]:
9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train, for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Ridgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad, for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.
[illegible] P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.
5:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
[illegible] P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
LEAVE TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET STATION.
7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.
6 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing May 18, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, via JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Lines. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3; [illegible] $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.
No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 6, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.; Albany passenger trains, 7 A. M., 12 M., and 3½ P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5½ P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passenger trains at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 8:45, and 10:40 A. M., and 4½ P. M., and Albany at 4:45, 9, and 10:50 A. M., and 4:40 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—The Stockholders and Bondholders of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, in view of the approaching election of Directors, are earnestly invited to meet on WEDNESDAY next, the 23d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., at No. 12 Broad-st.
The present position of the Company, the negotiation of the new loan, and other matters of importance to the interests of the stockholders and bondholders will be laid before them.
CHARLES MORAN, President.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Secretary.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by Steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 20 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A SUPERB AND ELEGANT FOUR ROUND cornered seven-octave rosewood piano for sale, finished in great style and splendor by a celebrated firm of the City, with magnificent scalloped keys, splendid tone, legs carved in rich design; perfect throughout—made for the owner expressly, and warranted for two years from June last. Cost $600; price $280—an absolute bargain. Apply after 1 A. M., at No. [illegible] 6th-av., near 40th-st. N. B.—Has packing case, and will be made an object if purchased immediately.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND MUSIC AT REDUCED PRICES.—The large and popular Waters' Catalogue of Music will be sold at reduced prices during this month. Also, new and second-hand pianos and melodeons, at lower prices than ever before offered in this market, at the WATERS' Piano and Music rooms, No. 333 Broadway. Pianos and melodeons for rent, and rent allowed on purchase; for sale on monthly payments. Pianos tuned and repaired.

SOEBLER & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE-ACTION PIANO-FORTES, No. 423 Broome-st., (one block east of Broadway,) New-York. We would invite the attention of amateurs and critics to the inspection of our unrivaled stock of PIANO-FORTES, which for tone and durability of workmanship have not been surpassed by any in this country.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

GOLD MEDAL PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-sts., near Broadway, New-York, manufacturers of Grand and Square Pianos, with Patent Repetition Action, have taken the First Premium over those of the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Among the judges were GOTTSCHALK, MASON and WOLLENHAUPT.
Warranted fully for three years. Prices moderate.

PIANO-FORTES.—V. F. HARRISON, HAVING removed his warerooms and manufactory to No. [illegible] Canal-st., corner of Wooster, offers a splendid assortment of Pianos, 7 and 7¼-octaves, with all the modern improvements, at the lowest manufacturer's prices. Pianos to let.

THREE ROSEWOOD 7-OCTAVE PIANO-FORTES and two melodeons for sale or to let cheap. Also, several piano-fortes to let at $2, $2 50 and $3 a month, or for sale—the cheapest in New-York. Piano-fortes tuned and music thoroughly taught by Prof. DUMSDAY, No. 296 Grand-st.

A FAMILY ABOUT MOVING, HAVING NO use for their Piano will sell it for $175—a 7 octave, rosewood case, and nearly new, made by the best city makers, cost $325. Any person in want of a Piano at a bargain will find this no humbug. Apply at the residence of the advertiser, No. 156 1st-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers; wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

T. GILBERT & CO., PIANO FORTES WITH NEW ACTION AND SCALE.—Only warerooms in New-York Nos. 419 and 421 Broadway, corner of Canal. Attention is requested to our Pianos by persons visiting Crystal Palace.

MAGNIFICENT GRAND DIAGONAL 7 OCTAVE rosewood piano, made by a celebrated maker, and warranted; cost $550; has been used a few months, and will be sold for $250, the owner going to Europe. Can be seen at No. [illegible]

L. A. BENJAMIN OFFERS A LARGE ASSORTMENT of new and second-hand piano-fortes, of the best City and Boston makers, for sale and to let at low prices, at No. [illegible] Bowery. Open every evening.

PIANOS.—FIVE BEAUTIFUL AND SUPERIOR-toned new 7-octave piano-fortes, two with carved legs and mouldings, made of good material and warranted in every respect. Will be sold low.
DAVID SMITH, No. 15 6th-av.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND PETERSBURG.—The United States mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. THOMAS SKINNER, will leave for the above places on WEDNESDAY, 23d inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, and at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed direct by the great Southern mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Those for Richmond will arrive at their destination early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT, SEPT. 30.—The new and fast steamship TENNESSEE, 1,300 tons burthen, will leave New-York for New-Orleans without touching at any intermediate port, on WEDNESDAY the 30th September, at 3 P. M. She has been fitted up with elegant cabins, and her accommodations are unsurpassed. Due notice will be given of the time and place for receiving freight. For freight or passage, apply to
CHARLES MORGAN & SONS, No. 2 Bowling-green.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.
This celebrated [illegible] equalize the circulation, [illegible] and vigor to the system, and gradually but surely eradicate disease. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU [illegible]
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures [illegible]
HELMBOLD'S Extract of [illegible] ness.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from excesses.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from exposure.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from imprudence.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for [illegible] delicate diseases.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is taken by [illegible] females.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU.
For nervous and debilitated sufferers, [illegible] the symptoms, viz.: Loss of memory, [illegible] general weakness, dimness of vision, [illegible] universal lassitude of the muscular system, [illegible] loss of sight, [illegible]
If these symptoms are allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follow fatuity and epileptic fits. Who can say that they are not frequently followed by those direful diseases, Insanity and Consumption?
The records of Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of this assertion.
With woful measures, wan Despair,
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU gives
Health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek.
If you are suffering with any of the above distressing ailments, procure the remedy at once.
Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open to the inspection of all.
Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address.
Address letters H. T. HELMBOLD, [illegible] 10th-st., Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.
Agents: BARNES & PARK, [illegible] WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st.; C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, New-York, and by all Druggists throughout the United States, Canada and British Provinces.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—Ask for HELMBOLD'S. Take no other.
Cures guaranteed.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE—TRIESEMAR.—None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seal of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Vienna are fixed upon each wrapper [illegible]
Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Royal College of Vienna and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 187 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 6 o'clock till 8 in the evening. (Sundays excepted.)
TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of [illegible] debility, loss of virile power, [illegible] all the distressing consequences arising from [illegible] &c.; all physical impediments vanish like [illegible] its influence, thus rendering [illegible] entering the marriage state.
TRIESEMAR No. 2—Entirely eradicates all [illegible] those disorders which [illegible] has been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of [illegible] a vast portion of the population.
TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great Remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.
TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases, and divided in separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9.
[illegible] will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow [illegible] immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, [illegible] from spurious and pernicious imitations. [illegible] No. 187 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.
To be had also of C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, N. Y.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., pupil of Surgeons CARMICHAEL and MOORE, and RICORD, of Paris, who is the first living authority on [illegible] disease, &c., of the sexual system, has removed from No. 516 Broadway to No. 41 Bleecker-st., eighth house east of Broadway, where he may be privately consulted in English or French, [illegible] Those who have been abused by "specifics, antidotes, little books, instruments," no mercury, and like preparations of the numerous medical charlatans of the day, may rely upon having their cases treated effectually, no matter how complicated they may appear.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND is the ne plus ultra of venereal medicines, and has [illegible] and to stamp Dr. WARD as the greatest benefactor of the day. Dr. W. offers a reward of [illegible] to any physician who can cure private diseases with equally unfailing certainty, ease, safety, and cheapness. Those who desire, he will cure without charge. Remember, all you who have been lingering, that by calling on Dr. WARD you may, in a few days, feel "that Richard is himself again." Price $1. Office No. 289 Canal-st., third door west of Broadway.

DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK.—"The Cause and Cure."—A complete practical treatise on spermatorrhoea and premature exhaustion, with local debility, induced by early indiscretion, excess, or other causes, in which the nature and effects of this insidious malady, together with the treatment, are explained; illustrated by numerous anatomical plates and drawings. With supplement on genito-urinary diseases. Price $1. To be had of the author, who may be consulted confidentially, at No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON has for a long series of years devoted his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Watson is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning, until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. The consulting rooms are separate.
WM. WATSON, M. D.,
Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CAN BE HAD at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., and no where else; all others are malicious counterfeits of this the most valuable discovery of medical science, it being the only thing on earth that will really cure and root out of the human system the rank and poisonous virus of this fearful disease; $1 per vial. Beware of a [illegible] stating Dr. HUNTER has removed. It's a deception.

DR. H. JAMES' EXTRACT OF CANNABIS Indica, the most successful remedy in the world for coughs, colds, consumption, &c., can now be had of his agents, CRADDOCK & CO., No. 444 Broadway, (Stoppani's Assembly Buildings,) New-York, and No. 225 North 2d-st., Philadelphia. None genuine unless H. James, No. 19 Grand-st., Jersey City, is blown in the bottle.

NORTH RIVER DISPENSARY.—OLD DR. CORBETT is consulted privately at No. 116 Chambers-st., opposite Pier No. [illegible] North River. He warrants a cure without mercury. Recent cases cured in two or three days without hinderance from business. A preventive always on hand. Open from 8 A. M. till 10 P. M.

DR. RALPH'S OFFICES.—CHRONIC AND constitutional disease, especially of the genito-urinary system, as stricture, seminal weakness, piles, syphilis, gravel, &c., &c., in every stage, radically cured. Recent disease promptly cured. No. [illegible] Broadway, corner of 8th-st. Hours 9 till 1, and after 6 o'clock.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. DUBOIS. Remedies for female derangements, from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultations and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attention. Office No. [illegible] West 16th-st., New-York.

TAKE DR. TINLEY'S PILLS FOR DIARRHŒA AND SICK HEADACHE. Sold at all druggists.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

NOTICE.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 243 BROADWAY,
Announce their intention to REMOVE to their new store (now erecting) on or about the 1st of January, and have determined upon selling their
IMMENSE STOCK OF
SATIN DE LAINES, BROCATELS,
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
WINDOW SHADES, CORNICES,
PAPER HANGINGS, &c.
AT AN UNPRECEDENTED REDUCTION IN PRICE.
In offering this INDUCEMENT, their stock will be found replete with every article in their line.
FAMILIES FURNISHING, OR IN WANT OF
UPHOLSTERY GOODS, CURTAINS,
MATERIALS FOR FURNITURE,
WINDOW SHADES, &c., &c.
Are invited to avail themselves of an offer that may never occur again.
N. B.—S. & H. being PRACTICAL Upholsterers, purchasers can have their Curtains, &c., made up in the BEST STYLE, and after the NEWEST FRENCH DESIGNS, received by every steamer from their House in PARIS.
WINDOW SHADES
MADE TO ANY DESIGN OR PATTERN.
Wholesale buyers will have an advantage in examining our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

MACHINERY.

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE—ONE OF VERY superior finish, [illegible]-horse power, entirely new, with band wheel 14 feet diameter, weighing about 6 tons, will be sold with or without boilers; its duplicate may be seen in operation at No. 448 Water-st.; also, one of 10-horse power; has been in use six weeks; is well finished and in complete order. Apply to C. & E. POILLON, No. 236 South-st.

MACHINERY.—STEAM ENGINES, ENGINE Lathes, Iron Planers, Woodworth Planers, Saw Mills, and a variety of other machinery, for sale very low for cash, to close consignments, by A. L. ACKERMAN, No. 163 Greenwich-st., New-York.

CIDER MILLS AND PRESSES.—HICKOK'S improved over last year's make. For sale by JOHN ALEXANDER, No. 38 Cliff-st., New-York, up-stairs.

MACHINERY.—A NEW OR NEARLY NEW steam engine wanted, about 20-horse power. Address, soon, L. H., Westford, Conn.

THE LOSS OF THE CENTRAL AMERICA.

[Continued from First Page.]

[illegible] Green, [illegible] of the bark Vespucius, wrecked on her way from New-York to Aspinwall.
[illegible], Kansas, Missouri.
[illegible], Capt. W., U. S. N., commander of the Central America.
[illegible], J. V., Mass.
[illegible], Mr., bound to Pittsburg.
[illegible], Martin, fireman.
[illegible], John, waiter.
[illegible], W. W., Purser of the C. A.
[illegible], W. E., brother of the above, ship's storekeeper.
[illegible], Mr. T. S., Bridgeport, Conn., wife and two children saved by the brig Marine.
[illegible], Aaron, Bridgeport, Conn.
[illegible], Geo. T., of New-Jersey, a young man [illegible] (wife saved.)
[illegible], son of the above.
[illegible], Mr., San Francisco, going to visit friends at [illegible], Conn.
[illegible], Robert, (on his way to Chicago.)
[illegible], Judge Superior Court, California.
[illegible], waiter, (steerage.)
[illegible], William, waiter and pantryman.
[illegible], steerage waiter.
[illegible], John, 2d saloon cook.
[illegible], 2d Assistant Engineer.
[illegible], Schuylkill County, Penn.
[illegible], Charles, colored boy, servant of Mr. Frank [illegible].
[illegible], John, seaman.
[illegible], Peter, steerage waiter.
[illegible], William, Lockport, New-York.
[illegible], Charles, Richmond, Va.
[illegible], William, Canada.
[illegible], Civil Engineer, Nevada, Cal.
[illegible], John, Stockbridge, Mass., about 47 years of age, on his way home, having left two sons at Grass Valley, Cal.
Lawrence, Samuel, seaman.
[illegible], Elias, waiter and pantryman.
[illegible], of Indiana. Cal.—Formerly at [illegible] California.
[illegible] (or Leffingwell,) Dr., Michigan.
[illegible], John, Buffalo, N. Y., (placed a sum of money in charge of Mrs. Marcia for his mother.)
[illegible], proprietor of Lee's Gardens, San Francisco, intended to visit Philadelphia.
[illegible], Gunnery Sound, Wisconsin.
[illegible], Mr., California.
[illegible], Mr., California.
[illegible], Mr., hardware merchant, San Francisco.
[illegible], Mr., Yuba Co., Cal., intending to go to [illegible].
[illegible], or McCrow, Mr., believed to be from Pennsylvania. Previous to the transfer of the passengers to the brig, Mr. McClough gave to a Miss [illegible] $3,000 in gold, with a request that she would forward it to his mother, whose address he [illegible] her.
[illegible], Captain, Buffalo, N. Y. (Wife saved.)
[illegible], Frank, Mokelumne County, Cal., bound for [illegible].
[illegible], Mr., Rochester, N. Y.
[illegible], Stephen, of Portland, Me., about 30 years of age, [illegible] Massachusetts Flats, near Sacramento, in [illegible] with his brother as blacksmith and shoe[illegible]. He had sold out his business, and leaving his [illegible] to wind up his affairs and forward the proceeds, was proceeding home to Portland, where he had a wife and two children, in the expectation of enjoying the fruits of his labors in California.
Mahoney, ——, New-York.
[illegible], Charles A., third officer of Central America.
McDonald, Donald, fourth assistant engineer.
[illegible], N. B., steward.
[illegible], Archibald, waiter.
[illegible], William, waiter and linman.
McCallum, William, baker.
[illegible], Timothy, seaman.
[illegible], coal-passer.
Morris, W. H., Sacramento.
[illegible], coal-passer.
[illegible], Judge, of California, a prominent Democratic politician.
[illegible], M., of Nicaragua.
[illegible], Isaac, waiter.
[illegible], James, coal-passer.
[illegible], Cyprian, waiter.
[illegible], Samuel, waiter.
O'Connor, Mr., type-founder, New-York.
O'Neil, ——, Cincinnati.
Peterson, ——, (colored,) Bermuda.
Phillips, Mr., a German, who was going to England with treasure.
Pockett, ——, of Grass Valley, Nevada County. He was from Lowell, Mass., and was returning for his health. He left a wife and two children in California.
Parker, Thomas, seaman.
Patterson, John, butcher.
Perkins, William, waiter.
Painter, Richard, waiter, (steerage.)
Porter, William, waiter.
Prattis, Isaac, second ship's cook.
Prattis, John, second saloon cooper.
Pennington, Chas., porter.
Parker, San Francisco, merchant or doctor.
Powell, John, Kentucky.
Peter, Philip, silverman.
Quelo, Enrique, of Lima, passenger from Havana.
Richon, Ancile, bearer of a dispatch to Paris, and Belgian Consul at Lima, passenger from Havana.
Robinson, Mr.
Robinson, son of the above.
Roberts, Mr., Grass Valley, Cal.
Rotwell, John, tavern-keeper, Grass Valley, Cal. (Wife saved by brig Marine.)
Ross, William, St. Lawrence County, N. Y.
Roland, Charles, colored servant of Mrs. Thayer.
Ridgway, M., firm Spatz, Newhouse & Co., San Francisco.
Robertson, Mr., a native of Massachusetts—went to California in 1849.
Mr. Henry Kimball, of St. Lawrence County, N. Y., traveled with Mr. Robertson on board the steamer. Mr. Kimball says that he learned from Robertson that he belonged somewhere in Massachusetts, where he had a wife (who has become insane during his absence in California) and daughter. He had not been very fortunate in his mining operations, and was returning home with very little means. Mr. Kimball represents that Robertson had become thoroughly discouraged and disheartened, even for 24 hours before the ship sunk, and when the critical moment arrived refused to make any effort to escape, sitting down and calmly awaiting his fate.
Revana, Thomas, native of Genoa, Italy.
Ridgeway, George, Philadelphia.
Seguin, José, Peruvian Minister to the United States, passenger from Havana.
Sackbower, Philip, Huntsdale, Penn.
Shreve, Samuel, of San Francisco, who was on his way to New-York with the expectation of being married soon after his arrival. He was formerly from Boston.
Swan, Samuel B., originally from Ohio, afterward a resident near Pittsburg, was a farmer and miner, and was returning with his wife and one child. His wife and child were saved. Swan was about 35 years of age.
Stevens, Mr., Jersey City, (said to be a partner of Mr. Hutchinson.)
Smith, Mr., of Aspinwall. Mr. Smith was the brother of the late proprietor of the Aspinwall House, at Aspinwall, who was recently shot, and came as a passenger from Aspinwall only.
Stewart, David, Maysville, Ohio, 24 years of age, unmarried; had been to California about two years.
Smith, John, fireman.
Servant, William, porter.
Stephens, William, waiter.
Sawyer, Elijah, Schuylkill County, Penn.
Smith, James, seaman from the bark Vespucius, (wrecked,) sent on by American Consul.
Tirado, Nicholas, Secretary to José Seguin, Peruvian Minister to United States; passenger from Havana, with the Minister.
Thorne, Mr., ship chandler, Callao, formerly of Philadelphia.
Taylor, Charles, of North Carolina. Mr. Taylor was in his state-room asleep at the time the steamer went down, being exhausted from the constant exertion in bailing the vessel. Formerly mate on Pacific steamers.
Tomlinson, James F., doctor of steamship Central America.
Taylor, Robert, of Jefferson County, Wis., about 30 years of age, unmarried; had been in California about eight months.
Thar, John, [illegible] assistant engineer.
Thrasher, [illegible], No. 27 East Broadway, New-York.
Tompkins, Isaac, 177 Eldridge-street, New-York.
Tompkins, James W., New-Rochelle, where his family reside—brother of the above.
Van Rensselaer, first officer of steamer.
Van Nest, Mr., son of T. V. Van Nest, of Rochester.
Van Hagan, J. N., Penn Valley, Nevada, Cal., (wife and child saved by brig Marine.)
Vean, Antoine, Mokelumne, Cal.—on his way to Montreal.
Wilson, Richard, Quincy, Ill.
White, Mr. Wilson, Sacramento—trader.
Wells, S. A., of the San Francisco Minstrels.
Whitney, Mr., son of Chief of Police, of New-Jersey.
Woodworth, James, of Keokuk, Iowa—about 23 years of age, unmarried—a miner.
Wrigglesworth, Wm., storekeeper.
Wilson, George, waiter (steerage).
West, James, third ship's cook.
White, John, pastry cook.
Waters, Francis, seaman.
Young, William, Ohio.
Yany, Dr., San Francisco.
Yancey, James, steerage steward.
Young, John, waiter and pantryman.
Yager, Herman, coal-passer.
Yankey, Ben, San Francisco.
Zerega, ——, of San Francisco, a Hebrew.
A Gentleman, name unknown, who was returning to New-York, having been Sailing-Master on board a United States surveying schooner on the Pacific station.
Colored man, (name not ascertained,) seaman, one of the crew of the bark Vespucius, wrecked while on her way from New-York to Aspinwall, with coal; the American Consul was sending them and four others back to this City, together with Smith and Gunn, before named.
Total known (alleged) to have been on board, and supposed to have been lost—[illegible].

NARRATIVE OF THE CAPTAIN OF THE BARK ELLEN.

Capt. E. Johnson, of the bark Ellen, which was instrumental in saving the lives of 49 of the passengers of the ill-fated Central America, arrived yesterday morning from Norfolk, where he left his vessel, and is now stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel. From him we glean the following particulars of his connection with the unfortunate calamity: Captain Johnson is a Welchman, and has followed the sea since a boy, but has never before been on a voyage to this country. He was bound to a port in England from the Balize, and had little or no cargo on board. His vessel had encountered a portion of the terrible storm in which the Central America foundered, and himself and crew were already greatly exhausted with fatigue when they first heard the startling shrieks of human voices about 1 o'clock on Sunday morning, the 13th. The night was unusually dark, though the horizon was occasionally lit up with flashes of lightning, which served to discover fragments of a wreck floating about, to some of which human beings were discovered clinging. Captain Johnson immediately ordered his vessel hove to, and one of the four boats on board lowered to rescue the unfortunate men and heard in every direction. But scarcely had the boat touched the water when some six of the unfortunate men seized hold of the gunwale and capsized her. The other boats were not launched, partly on account of the darkness and the very heavy sea, and partly because the crew of the Ellen were too much worn out to be able to manage them. A number of those floating on the water were picked up by Captain Johnson's men in the course of an hour or two, but the first ten or twelve were so exhausted as to be unable to give any account of themselves, or to state from what vessel they had been lost. At length one of the survivors, who proved to be Capt. Badger, hailed the bark at a distance of fifteen or twenty yards, and informed them what all this wreck and ruin meant, stating the name and fate of the steamer lost, and urging the Captain of the bark to hasten to the rescue of the scores of living beings, on the point of being swallowed up by the angry waves. Capt. Badger was a stout swimmer, and when taken on board was found much less exhausted than any other of those rescued.

The bark was accordingly steered in the direction whence the shouts for help came, but was too unmanageable to afford speedy assistance. Capt. Johnson thinks that, if he had had the fore-and-aft schooner which approached the steamer before she sunk, but had no boats with which to communicate with those on board, he might have saved three times the number he did.

Two life-buoys on the Ellen were put to excellent use in cases where those saved were too weak to fasten about their bodies the ropes thrown to them. Occasionally a man would come floating across the bows of the bark, and the life-buoy having been cast into the water as near to him as possible, he would swim to it, and, clinging fast, would thus be drawn up in safety. Such as passed to leeward were pulled up over the stern or side by ropes previously thrown within their reach.

The last passenger rescued was a Mr. Brown, who was taken on board about 9 o'clock on Sunday morning. This same Mr. Brown and another person were supported in the water by two doors lashed together, and drifted within hailing distance of the Ellen, as long before as 3 o'clock in the morning, but Capt. Johnson was unable at that time to reach them. When finally taken in Mr. Brown's companion was dead. Capt. Johnson relates that he continued an unremitting search for survivors from 1 o'clock in the morning until 11, a period of ten hours, when there being no reasonable hope that any others might be saved, he took the opinion of those rescued, and steered for Norfolk, where he arrived on the following Friday. Capt. Johnson thinks that a few, at least, of the Central America's passengers were picked up by the fore-and-aft schooner previously mentioned, for, though that vessel had no boats, she was very easily managed, and could in a very short time be run alongside a person struggling in the water, and was competent to rescue such by life-buoys, or ropes.

STATEMENT OF FRANK A. JONES.

Mr. Frank A. Jones, a passenger who was rescued by the Brig Marine, makes the following statement:

We arrived at Havana and sailed again at 9 o'clock on the morning of Wednesday the 9th. The Empire City left Havana one hour later than we did, and kept in sight of us till nightfall. Up to this time we had enjoyed good weather, but the wind commenced blowing that night a severe gale from the Northeast, which increased in fury all next day, until on Friday morning. From the effects of the heavy seas a large quantity of water was found in the hold, and the vessel leaked in many places; but the main leak, which admitted the largest volume of water, could not be discovered. The rise of water extinguished the fires about noon, and all hands were called to bail the vessel by means of buckets, as the pumps would not work. We commenced bailing at 1 o'clock P. M. on Friday, and so continued until 11 A. M. on Saturday, when the Brig Marine hove in sight on our larboard quarter. When I went to see to what extent the water was encroaching upon us I found it up to the second cabin floor. On going into the engine room I found the water three or four feet deep. While the passengers were bailing, the ladies sat very composedly in the cabin, and many of them encouraged the men in their exertions. Those on board the Marine did not hear our gun, on account of the raging of the storm, and the fact of the wind blowing from her to us, but saw the flash. The brig had lost her mainmast and was otherwise disabled, and having no command over herself drifted down towards us. As she passed under our stern she was so near that a cracker could have been thrown from our vessel to her. She drifted off about a mile or a mile and a half. Capt. Herndon ordered the boats to be lowered; the first three were launched successfully, but two others were stove in the attempt to launch them from the upper decks. Five men manned each boat, the first was commanded by Mr. Black, the boatswain; the second, by Mr. Frazer, the quartermaster; and the third, by Mr. Ashby, the Chief Engineer. As soon as the boats were ready, several men stepped forward to get into them, but Capt. Herndon ordered them to stay back, and allow the ladies and children to enter them. His orders were obeyed with the greatest readiness, and about fourteen women and children were lowered by means of ropes into Mr. Black's boat, and about the same number into Mr. Frazer's, without the occurrence of any accident. In Mr. Ashby's boat, there were two ladies, Mr. McCarthy, Chief Engineer of the Golden Gate, and four or five other passengers. The boats put off, and after safely placing their passengers on board the Marine, those of Mr. Black and Mr. Frazer returned, and took [illegible], each of the remaining women and children, with as many more passengers as they could safely carry. The moment the last lady and child were lowered, a tremendous rush was made by the passengers, and as many as could, threw themselves into the boats and water. The boats shoved off immediately to keep themselves from sinking, and those who remained in the water were drawn up into the sinking steamer by means of ropes. I succeeded in getting into Frazer's boat, and at the time I left, those on board were occupied in ripping up the hurricane deck for the purpose of constructing rafts. I believe some of those who were saved by the bark Ellen were picked up from rafts. I reached the Marine a little after dark and found Ashby on board, but could not see the boat he came in anywhere. Mr. Black returned the third time to the Central America, but those on board shouted to him not to venture to come alongside, as the steamer was on the point of sinking. He returned to the Marine about 10 o'clock, and told me that about ten minutes after he was warned to keep off from the steamer she sank, and immediately afterwards he could see in the distance the heads of the drowning passengers like blackbirds in the water. His men positively refused to venture near them, afraid that the boat would be swamped by the multitudes that would endeavor to scramble into it, and he was consequently obliged to return to the brig. I heard Mr. Ashby implore the men who manned his boat most earnestly to return with him to the aid of the Central America. He offered them $100 apiece to do so, and attempted to force some of them by main force into his boat, but all to no purpose. With the exception of a Mr. Rawson, they all absolutely refused to risk their lives by returning. The brig lay to until morning, and then, a favorable breeze springing up, we sailed for Norfolk, from which she was distant some three hundred miles. We had very close quarters on board the Marine; the ladies, among other inconveniences being obliged to take their meals out of three or four cups. When about 75 miles from Norfolk, we fell in with the Euphrasia, whose Captain supplied us with provisions. Lucy, the stewardess, died on entering the mouth of the Bay. We met the Empire City at 2½ P. M. on Thursday. We fell in with the propeller City of Norfolk, at Hampton Roads, and were asked $500 to tow us up to Norfolk, but we refused, and offered $300, which was accepted.

STATEMENT OF JAS. B. FRAZER, FIRST OFFICER.

As near as I can recollect we left Havana Sept. 8, at 9:30 A. M., and proceeded to sea, steering for Cape Florida, with fine weather, moderate breezes and head sea.

Sept. 9. Begins with fresh breeze and head sea; at 5:30 A. M. Cape Florida bore West, distance 15 miles, seen from aloft; 12 M., had fresh breeze and head sea; had a meridian observation, but don't recollect what latitude or longitude. As near as I can remember we ran the first twenty-six and a half hours 286 miles, steering about N. ¾ W., following the Gulf Stream.

Sept. 10.—Begins with a strong breeze and head sea. Wind from the northward and eastward, and inclined to haul to the eastward. Had an observation this day, but I do not recollect the latitude or longitude; but the distance run up to the time of observation at meridian, was 215 miles, still steering north, or very nearly so, by compass. At 8 P. M., or thereabouts, Mr. Van Rensselaer, the first officer, handed me a slip of paper with the courses for the night—a usual practice when the course had to be altered often through the night. The courses to be steered were N. N. E., N. E. ½ N., and N. E. ½ E., at different hours of the night, but the time for each course to be taken I do not recollect; but the ship at that time was in the bend of the Gulf stream. The wind continued to blow heavy all night.

Sept. 11, Tuesday—I came on deck at 4 o'clock A. M. It was blowing fresh, with a N. N. E. sea and wind; the sea was running high, with heavy rain. At 8 o'clock A. M. I was relieved by the third officer. It was still blowing very heavy, but no rain then. At about 10 o'clock A. M. the third officer set the storm spencer or spanker, and kept it on until the sail blew to pieces. He also sent down the fore-yard. The gale and sea were now increasing. He also spread canvass, bolts, sails, &c., in the main and mizzen rigging, but to no purpose, as the ship was so high out of the water that she could not head to the wind and sea. At 12 M. I came on deck, and relieved the third officer; it still continued to blow heavily, but there was not so much sea as in the forenoon. I had been on the forward part of the ship about half an hour when the Captain came forward, and I spoke to him about trying to bring the ship head to wind. He replied that it was no use to try, as he had tried all the forenoon, and could not affect it. I then proposed to keep off before the wind, and he told me to do what I could in keeping her away. Mr. Van Rensselaer then came forward, and told me to rig the forward and after-deck bilge pumps, which was done. We then started to set the fore staysail with the helm hard to port, but before the staysail was hoisted and the sheet hauled aft, the staysail blew away. We then manned the down-haul, and hauled down the remaining canvass and bolt ropes; then Mr. Van Rensselaer proposed shifting the jib and bending it on to the fore stay for a staysail. The captain said, we will try the foresail by reefing it and lashing the clews to the deck, and heave up the yard with the yard tackle and fore lifts. So soon as we got it started up, the sail blew to pieces. The captain then said that there must be a drag put overboard to try and bring the ship head to wind. We went at it immediately and rigged the fore yard with a heavy kedge anchor hanging to it. The fore yard had a seven or nine inch hawser fast to it, and we payed out about forty fathoms at first. It was then about 5½ P. M., the ship still in the trough of the sea. The captain then ordered us to cut away the foremast and see if that would help to right the ship. She was then listed over to the leeward, so that people could not walk the deck.

I may say that she was almost on her beam ends. Myself, the boatswain and Capt. Badger, a passenger, cut away the rigging, and let the foremast go over the side. In going over the rigging caught foul of the cathead and anchor, which caused the foremast to shoot under the ship's bottom, forward of where the foremast had been standing. I do not doubt that when the foremast went under the ship's bottom, she was injured by it, and probably the leak increased thereby. I don't know such to be the fact, but she thumped there some time. All this time—since 2 o'clock—the passengers and crew who were not employed about the decks were busily engaged in bailing water out of the ship's hold. After the foremast was cut away we paid out the hawser that was attached to the drag to about ninety fathoms in all, giving it a turn about the stump of the foremast. This had no effect on the ship. At about 7 P. M. all hands—passengers and crew—went to work bailing and pumping the water out of the ship, the water gaining. About between 9 and 10 P. M. the water was on a stand, not gaining any; but after that it appeared to gain faster than ever. The wind was then about northwest, blowing heavily. At 11 o'clock the hawser attached to the drag chafed and parted, and our drag was therefore gone.

Sept. 12, Saturday.—The day began with a very heavy gale and hazy horizon, with some rain, but not so much sea as on the day previous; the people still bailing and pumping. We hoisted a signal of distress at daylight; wind west. At 5 o'clock, or daylight, rigged several beef and pork barrels and commenced bailing with them by hoisting them up with tackle. At 5:30 A. M. I cut the starboard chain and let the starboard anchor go, which appeared for a while to ease the ship. The wind was still blowing heavy, in squalls, and hauling to the southward and westward; the water in the ship increasing rapidly. The captain all this time using untiring exertions and cheering the people to their work. We continued on bailing and pumping. At noon the weather had moderated very much—the wind southwest. Shortly afterwards saw a brig standing down to us. She came under our lee, and the captain said he would remain by us. It was the brig Marine, of Boston. At 2 o'clock P. M. lowered away and launched the ship's boats, and commenced transferring the women and children to the brig. The boats were manned by the boatswain, quartermaster and others of the crew.

I should have gone in charge of one of the boats had not the Captain told me he wanted me to stop on board the ship until he went from her, which he intended to do after all the passengers and crew were transferred to the brig. We then went to work and cut away the forward part of the hurricane deck and made rafts. At about one hour before sunset a schooner hove in sight and ran down to us. The Captain said he would lay by us all night. All the women and children were gone on board of the brig by this time. I saw and conversed with Capt. Herndon and Mr. Van Rensselaer after this, and the Captain told me to send up a rocket, which I did, and at the same time saw a boat on the starboard bow. We hailed the boat, and told them to come under [illegible] I suppose that he saw the ship sinking. [illegible] passed [illegible] the brig. Capt. Herndon sent word to me, by Mr. Rawson, to stop firing the rockets and send up a rocket every half hour, thinking, no doubt, that the ship would go down before morning. At 7:45 P. M., or thereabouts, the people still kept on bailing. At 8 P. M., or a few minutes after, the ship began to take water on deck. Then every remaining passenger and all the remaining crew resigned themselves to their fate. I looked over the side forward and aft, and saw the water spotted with people, jumping over to get clear of the ship before she was submerged. I saw a rocket go off to windward from the port paddle-box. It went horizontally, and it was said to be the captain who had sent it up, but I had hardly time to look around when I was lifted by the sea and hove in amidships and back to the starboard side. Then the ship sunk almost instantly. When I came to the top of the water the only thing I saw was about ten feet of the ship's funnel above water. It went out of sight instantly. Around where I came up there must have been over one hundred people, and great quantities of driftwood. I hove off my overcoat and boots, and swam out from the crowd. After being some twenty minutes in the water I discovered a light to the eastward. The wind was then about northwest. I, in company with two others, swam towards the light, but I found if I stopped with my companions I must sink, so I left them. I then came up with Dr. Harvey, who was bound towards the same light that I saw. We went on and saw a bark hove to, and hailed her, and were taken on board. This was the bark Ellen. I never saw the captain, first or third officer after the ship went down. When I was taken on board the bark Ellen I was perfectly unconscious, and I recollect nothing that transpired from that time until the morning after. The captain continued his search until 11 o'clock on the 13th, (Sunday,) and she rescued forty-nine of the survivors.

STATEMENT OF THEODORE PAYNE.

I went from the steamer in a boat to the brig Marine immediately before she sunk. I am indebted to Captain Herndon for my life, as I was anxious to remain, and I only went off at his earnest request. I was in frequent consultation with him before I went, and he asked me what I thought of affairs. I said, "Thank God, the women and children are all off, and we are strong." He replied, "Yes, thank God," and added, "You take the next boat." This I did, but before I went he requested me to go into his office and get his gold watch and chain, and if saved to carry them to his wife. Said he, "Tell her—!" but his utterance was choked by deep emotion, and he said no more on that subject, but changed it by saying he wished me to see the president of the company, Marshall O. Roberts, and the agents, and communicate with them in relation to the disaster.

After saying this much he walked away a few steps, and sat down on a bench, with his head in his hands apparently overcome. He remained in that position a few moments, and then arose and resumed giving orders as the boat from the brig Marine returned. After she was filled, and about leaving the ship again, it was made known that three steerage female passengers were still on board. I immediately went below, and brought them forward. They were placed on the boat by Mr. Ashby, and the boat shoved off, but before it could clear the stern a steerage passenger sprang from the deck of the ship into the boat, a distance of twenty-five feet.

The Chief Engineer then hastily lowered himself into the boat to prevent the passengers from crowding in and swamping it. He had scarcely got into the boat before another steerage passenger jumped from the deck and fell upon the Engineer's back. He seized him by the throat and drew a dirk knife, not, in my opinion, for the intention of using it upon the passenger, but for the purpose of deterring others who crowded the decks from following his example. I was then lowered into the boat, and bid the Captain "Good by." The boat was now pushed off again, when a third steerage passenger swung off the deck and tumbled into the boat, at the same time dropping from his pocket into the ocean a package containing $2,000 in gold dust. Charles McCarty, Chief Engineer of the steamer Golden Gate, but a passenger on the Central America, also got aboard the boat. We were then rowed in safety to the brig.

Mr. Ashby, agreeably to the request of Captain Herndon, asked Captain Burt to send the brig's boat and crew. The reply was that he had no boat to spare, and that it would not live five minutes in such a sea. Mr. Ashby also told the Captain that Captain Herndon wished him to lay by all night, or so long as anything could be seen of the steamer. Captain Burt assured us that he would do so, but as his brig was disabled, the current and winds were constantly drifting her away. After the lapse of twenty minutes, two more small boats came from the ship. They contained a few of the ship's sailors, firemen and steerage passengers. As they came alongside, every man but one jumped out of the boat upon the brig, and refused to return with the boat. The Chief Engineer, Mr. Ashby, implored them to return, but they steadily refused. He then tried to raise another crew, but did not succeed, and the boats were lashed to the brig's stern.

During the night one broke loose and the other was dashed to pieces. The brig lay to, but drifted away before morning, to the distance of 5 or 6 miles. In common with the other passengers rescued by the brig, just 100 in number, I would speak in the highest terms of the kindness and unremitting attentions of Captain Burt and the crew. Many of the ladies and children were nearly bare of clothing, and they were dressed up in pantaloons and shirts, obtained from the wardrobes of the noble-hearted Captain and crew, who, whatever they lacked, supplied it from their persons.

On Wednesday evening, I took a boat and crew and boarded the ship Euphrasia, Captain W. Langfare, bound for New-Orleans, and obtained a supply of provisions. We found Captain Langfare one of those genuine sons of the ocean, whose hearts are every ready to respond to the distresses of others. He cheerfully supplied us with everything we asked for, and all he saw we were in need of, and when I offered to remunerate him, he not only refused to accept it, but supplied us with other necessities.

On Friday I took another boat and crew, and proceeded towards Cape Henry Light, on the coast of North Carolina. We had gone only a few miles before a sail was descried approaching. Fearing she would not see us, I stood up in the boat and waved my handkerchief, a signal of distress. In the course of an hour we got along side of the vessel, which proved to be the City of Norfolk, Captain Green, bound for Savannah. I told him our condition, and craved his assistance to tow us into the harbor of Norfolk. He inquired what I would give. I told him anything that was right, at the same time naming the several sums of $100, $150 and $200. He replied, "I will not do it for less than $300." I said, "Well, we are helpless, and must submit to your terms to go out to the brig."

So the propeller was run down to the brig, and after getting alongside Capt. Green commenced bargaining again, and demanded $500. He finally accepted $300, and towed us into the quarantine ground. As we came up the harbor the steamer Empire City, bound for New-York, passed us. She was hailed and 75 of our number transferred to her decks and were conveyed to New-York.

Twenty-five of us still remained, and we arrived in Norfolk on Friday evening about 7 o'clock. Before leaving the brig, so gratified were the passengers at the efforts of her captain and crew so put forth in their behalf, that the sum of $800 was raised in a very few minutes and presented to them as a testimonial. Capt. Burt received $500, and the balance was divided among the crew, who had almost divested themselves of their clothing to cover us with garments.

As soon as we arrived at Norfolk we were quartered at the National Hotel, and the proprietor, Mr. Watkins, with the ladies of the house, immediately commenced the work of ministering to our wants, which attention and kindness continued up to the moment of our departure. We were all gathered in the immense parlor of the hotel, and the citizens crowded to see us and listen to the narrations of our "perils on the deep."

The Mayor of the city, Mr. Ferguson, had issued an official notice calling a meeting of the citizens, and at 11 o'clock an immense throng assembled in the city. Resolutions were adopted, and the sum of $2,000 subscribed for the purchase of clothing and defraying the expenses of the destitute to their homes.

MR. WELLS AND THE STATE-ROOM DOOR.

A statement was made in some of the papers, yesterday, that Mr. F. A. Wells, "about an hour before the steamer went down, wrenched a door from the wheel-house and jumped overboard, seeing there was no prospect of escape by any other means." Mr. Wells informs us that he wrenched the door from its hinges, and kept it in readiness to use in the last emergency, but that he did not "jump overboard" [illegible]

MRS. MARY ANN ROTWELL.

Mrs. Mary Ann Rotwell, from Grass Valley, California, had her husband, but no children, with her in the Central America. She is an elderly lady, and by birth an Englishwoman. I was the last woman but one, she said, that came off from the ship. I went to the Captain and asked him if he would allow my husband to come along with me. He said he was very sorry, but he could not permit a man to get into the boat until the very last woman had been taken from the vessel. My husband and two other men then came to lower me down. He shook hands with me, and told me to keep up my spirits. He said that if it were possible he would meet me again. When I reached the brig I got on board without falling into the water, as some did. I caught the rigging, and clung to it until I was taken in by the men on the deck. I heard nothing of my husband till I came on board the Empire City. I was then told that he was on the raft after the steamer sunk. The Captain told me that the last men that were to leave the ship would be himself and his officers.

A WIFE WHO WOULD NOT LEAVE HER HUSBAND.

Mrs. McNeil, of Lockport, N. Y., a lady who had been recently married, and whose husband was on board the steamer and was finally lost, refused at first to leave the vessel unless he could go with her. He came into the cabin to persuade her to go without him, but finding her resolute in her determination, came again shortly afterwards and said that he would go with her. This was a pretense on his part to secure her rescue. He accompanied her to the side of the vessel, assisted in lowering her into the boat, but bade her good bye and said that he could not follow her then. The boat shoved off, and it was the last time she saw or heard of him, except that he went down with the hundreds of others who perished on that fearful night.

STATEMENT OF MR. ROBERT HUTCHINSON.

Robert Hutchinson, of California, a partner in business with Mr. McNeil, was saved by the brig Marine. After the ladies and children had been rescued the boats returned, and I jumped into one as it came alongside. Very soon after this the steamer went down. During the whole time I was on board, and it was almost to the end of the scene, the Captain's conduct was truly noble. His example was a splendid one. He omitted no exertion to save the ship or the passengers. While the men were at work he came, every now and then, to cheer them on. "Work on, my boys," he said, "we have hopes yet." Then he would ask us if we wanted any fresh water, and whenever we did he had it brought to us. He was very active all the time. He told us to "relieve each other like men, and not to suffer any one of us to drop down while another man stood idle." The engineer went to the boat into which the last three ladies were being passed, and, after they were passed, he threw the rope around his waist and asked one of the men to lower him down. The Captain called out and asked him where he was going. He said he was going to try to get another boat from the brig. The Captain told him that he would not come back, but charged him solemnly to do so. He replied that the Captain might depend upon him, that he would come back. But when he got on board the brig he did not offer to go back. Before this, just after he had got into the boat, one of the steerage passengers caught hold of the rope and slid down after him. The engineer, as soon as the man got into the boat, drew his knife and threatened to put him overboard if he did not get out. The Captain shouted out to him, "Don't do that!" and a number of other voices beside. I did not leave the ship till the next boat came, after the engineer had gone.

STATEMENT OF CREW OF ONE OF THE SMALL BOATS.

The crew of the boat commanded by Quartermaster Frazier desire to contradict the statement of Mr. George, in so far as it relates to their conduct. They write as follows:

New-York, Monday, Sept. 21, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Sir: John George, in a statement published in your paper of this morning, says as follows:

"He said that a German slid down the side of the steamer and jumped into the boat, and [illegible] demanded all his money, on pain of being thrown overboard. The German paid him all he had, about $40, and thus saved his life. The story came to the knowledge of Capt. McGowan, of the Empire City, on the trip from Norfolk, and he compelled the sailor to refund the money."

Now the facts are, that the German was run down the ship's side by a "fall," to the small boat, and remained amidships until we pulled off. In that position he was in the way of the oarsmen. The man who was rowing nearest to him desired him to sit down in the bottom of the boat, or else go aft and trim her. The German then lay down on the bottom, and at the same time put his hand in his breast and drew out some money which he offered to the oarsman nearest to him, saying, as he did so, "take this for saving me." The oarsman took the money, ($40,) supposing, as did we all, that he intended it as a present to us, for our efforts in saving him. After we were on board the brig Marine, the coxswain of our boat went to him and asked him what he gave the money for. He said he gave it to be divided among the boat's crew. There was nothing more said about it, until we were on board the steamer Empire City, when he, with one of his friends came to one of us, and asked for the money, saying it was all the change he had. We told him we would give it to him, and we did. He had related the circumstances to Capt. McGowan, who sent him to us.

FINLEY FRAZIER, Coxswain.
FREDERICK BROWN, JAMES CLARK,
EDWARD HODGES, RICHARD REID,
JOHN DAVIS, Seamen.

PASSENGERS TAKEN ON THE CENTRAL AMERICA AT HAVANA.

The following gentlemen were received on board the Central America at Havana:

Ancile Richon, bearer of a dispatch to Paris, and Belgian Consul at Lima.

José Seguin, Peruvian Minister to the United States, and his Secretary, Nicholas Tirado.

Adolphus Ollague, Ricardo Ollague and Enrique Quelo, all from Lima, and supposed to be lost.

Parient Boquerre, of Valparaiso, and a Mr. Thorne, ship chandler at Callao, formerly of Philadelphia, and supposed to be lost.

Theodore Payne, Esq., of San Francisco, saved on board the Marine.

Mr. Payne was among the last to leave the Central America. Capt. Herndon took his watch from his person and handed it to Payne, saying, "Give that to my wife; tell her that I am lost, and to keep that in remembrance of me."

John Black, boatswain, was in a life-boat when the ship went down, and saw a fore-and-aft schooner sail round her stern and cross her bows a few minutes before dark, but could not read her name. He thinks she picked up many of those who were floating in the water.

RELIEF FOR THE SUFFERERS BY THE CENTRAL AMERICA.

MEETING OF THE MERCHANTS.

An impromptu meeting of merchants was held at the Insurance Buildings, Wall-street, at 2 o'clock yesterday, to adopt measures for the relief of sufferers by the wreck of the Central America. The meeting was very fully attended. Pelatiah Perit was called to the chair, and Theodore Dehon, Esq., appointed Secretary. After some discussion the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the following Committee be appointed to adopt measures to raise funds to relieve the sufferers saved from the wreck of the steamship Central America, as well as for the families of the officers who perished in the discharge of duty, and also to present some proper testimonial for the humanity displayed by those who were instrumental in the rescue of the passengers.

Pelatiah Perit.	Stewart Brown.
W. B. Duncan.	Moses Taylor.
Theodore Dehon.	George Griswold, Jr.
Thomas Tileston.	Moses H. Grinnell.
Samuel Willetts.	W. T. Coleman.
Henry Wells.	David Leavitt.
Lloyd Aspinwall.	A. A. Low.
Oliver J. Slate.	E. E. B. Morgan.
C. H. Marshall.	W. H. Marcy.
Thomas Dunham.	C. Carver.
W. H. Webb.	James G. King.
J. A. Stevens.	W. Whitlock, Jr.
A. B. Neilson.	Wilson G. Hunt.
R. L. Taylor.	Royal Phelps.
George T. Elliot.	Joseph Walker.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that, when not otherwise directed by the donors, the money shall be applied

First—To the relief of the immediate sufferers.

Secondly—To the relief of the families of the officers and crew.

Thirdly—In rewarding those who have been instrumental in the rescue of those saved, in such proportions as the Committee may see fit.

Resolved, That A. A. Low, Esq., be appointed Treasurer, to whom contributions may be made.

The meeting then adjourned to 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The New-York Hotel and the Central America's Passengers.

[illegible] In your issue of this morning, [illegible] the Central America [illegible] to the New-York Hotel, the following [illegible] appears:

"We are sorry to record a very discreditable act on the part of the proprietors of the New-York Hotel. On arriving there the parties had an interview with the party or parties in charge of the office, and were informed that none of the [illegible] of the Central America could be admitted, the hotel being nearly full. Among the unfortunates thus turned from the doors of the New-York Hotel were seven ladies and five children."

All blame on my part may be construed into an admission [illegible] to state the facts as they occurred. The [illegible] stated that he desired to have provided rooms for the ladies and children, and asked that he [illegible] for the payment of the bills. The reply was that it would be impossible [illegible] of justice and propriety will cause you to allow this explanation to be made. Respectfully,

H. CRANSTON, Proprietor N. Y. Hotel.

Card from Purser Denison.

Steamer Empire City, foot of Warren-street, New-York, Monday, Sept. 21, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I regret that injustice has been done the proprietor of the New-York Hotel by a statement in your columns of this day's issue.

On this ship's arrival here yesterday morning, in pursuance of an order issued to me, I placed such of the ladies and children from the Central America as had no immediate place of shelter, in carriages, and in the first instance left a portion at the Astor House, where they were cordially received. I next proceeded to the New-York Hotel, at the request of some of my charge, and on applying at the office, was told that not a solitary room was vacant, [illegible] at the same time regretting the inability to accommodate any of the party. Those proceeding to the Metropolitan, all were accommodated at once, with the usual alacrity of the proprietor in relieving the unfortunate.

Being personally acquainted with the officials at the New-York Hotel, (my own head-quarters,) I know that nothing but absolute inability prevented them from [illegible] towards my destitute charge.

I cannot conceive how such a report could have arisen, as I spoke to none on the subject, and trust you will remedy the above misstatement by publishing this communication.

CHAS. H. DENISON, Purser Empire City.

Other Disasters.

[illegible] THE OCEAN WAVE [illegible] TOWED IN BY A PILOT BOAT.

We have received the following statement of the pilots of the A. B. Neilson, No. 21.

At sea, Sept. 20, at 7 o'clock, P. M., we fell in with the brig Ocean Wave, Capt. Martin, from Trinidad de Cuba, in a crippled condition, 75 miles S.S.E. of Sandy Hook. She had lost the head of her foremast, jibboom, main-topmast, and had lost nearly all her sails, which were blown away in a late gale. Nothing but a piece of her mainsail, fore-topmast staysail, and main staysail were left. At half-past 10 P. M. we took her in tow, and brought her to Quarantine.

The following are extracts from the Log of the brig.

Brig Ocean Wave, Martin, Master, from Trinidad de Cuba.—On the 13th and 14th inst., lat. [illegible], long. 75° [illegible] W., we experienced a tremendous gale of wind from N. E. to S. W., lasting 48 hours. It blew our sails to pieces [illegible] This left us with 4 men, all told. It was so rough it was 4 days before we could clear the wreck. [illegible] 70° W. Sept. 20, in lat. [illegible], long. [illegible], the pilot-boat A. B. Neilson spoke us and [illegible], and he towed us to Quarantine.

A telegraphic dispatch received to-day from Baltimore, says that the bark [illegible], Capt. [illegible], from Rio Janeiro for Baltimore, was below that port dismasted.

The ship Floating Zephyr, reported under the telegraph head as lost at sea, was a [illegible] vessel, [illegible] tons, built in Maine in 1853, and was owned by the Captain and others.

She was from Pensacola, bound to Buenos Ayres, with timber, &c.

The steamtug Huntress, Captain Morrill, arrived this morning from below, and reports having spoken in the lower Bay, brig Abby Lawrence, from Philadelphia bound to Boston, put in for a harbor.

On Saturday, brig Barnes, Capt. Crane, bound for Jacksonville, Fla., reports having on the 16th, while standing on starboard tack, close on the wind, about 20 miles east of Squam, been run into by schooner Lucinda Jane, of St. George, schooner running before the wind, steering N. N. E. Captain of brig hailed the schooner, telling the helmsman to put his helm hard down, instead of which he put his helm hard up, striking the brig aft the fore-chains on the starboard side, carrying away foretop gallant mast, splitting the mainmast, carrying away all the weather gear attached to the mainmast. Captain of brig hailed the captain of schooner, requesting him to come on board, as he could not wear ship for fear the mainmast would be carried away, it having been so badly cracked by the collision.

Capt. Wall tells his story thus:

Schooner Anna Gardner, [illegible], Harding, Philadelphia for Boston. 19th inst., Sandy Hook bearing N. W. 30 miles, fell in with the schooner Lucinda Jane (of St. George,) Wall, from Philadelphia for Belfast, Me., in a sinking condition; had been run into by an unknown brig a short time previously; took off the Captain and crew and brought them to this port. Capt. Wall reports, after finding that the schooner was sinking, requested the master of the brig to lay by her. His reply was, "I would help you to h—l if I had a chance," and so left her. Understood the brig was bound for Charleston or Jacksonville.

The captain of the brig Barnes has been informed by the President of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance, that he will not insure on him until he clears up the charges preferred by Captain Wall. The affair will be examined into by a Committee of the Underwriters.

Further Effects of the Late Gale.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 21.

The Charleston Courier says the bark Revolution, from New-York, arrived there on Friday, and reported passing, on the 16th inst., a bark crippled and with a jury mast and spanker. She had white mouldings on her stern, and a schooner was alongside of her.

The schooner Waterbury, from Boston, spoke the schooner Silas Wright of Hatteras. She had lost her boats and her rigging was much injured. The Waterbury also saw a bark on shore with mainmast, fore and mizzen topmasts gone and apparently at anchor.

The Thomas Swann reports passing unusual quantities of wreck off Hatteras, also saw a brig under jury masts standing south, and off George's Creek passed brig Queen of the West, of Halifax, under jury masts.

LOSS OF THE SHIP FLOATING ZEPHYR.

CHARLESTON, Sunday, Sept. 20.

The ship Florida, from Liverpool to Savannah, touched off this port, and placed in a pilot-boat Capt. Joseph Young, and the officers and crew (eighteen in number) of the ship Floating Zephyr, [illegible], waterlogged in the late gale.

Non-Arrival of the Steamers Calhoun and Cahawba at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Sept. 21.

The steamer Calhoun, from Pensacola, due here on Friday last, has not yet arrived. The steamship Cahawba, from New-York, via Havana, also due, has not yet made her appearance.

The Loss of the Central America at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Sept. 19.

The details of the loss of the steamship Central America were published exclusively here to-day in the morning editions of the Associated Press, and cast a gloom over the community.